PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,798—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
29th May	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	... ...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DONGOLA	3550
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	... ...	...
4th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	... ...	...
28th "	ORIENTAL ...	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,570	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	9,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons.	Date of Departure
CHUSAN ...	4,636	19th May
SHAH AMEEP, ...	2,937	30th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	23rd May
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	6091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	6091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... Rs. 400
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent ... Rs. 600
Bombay to New York ... Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 28 May	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 25 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 24th May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 25th May.

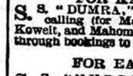
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
21st May, 1906. Agents,—Bombay.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S.N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
F RANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares,

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

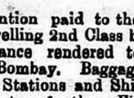
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,00	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa,	.....	26th May
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4465	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112	.....	10th July	21st July

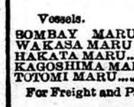
For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2653	Winiker	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 17 th April, 1906.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chinde and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to :—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY. or their Sub-agent at KARACHI. or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,

COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" S.Tons 11,000, carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, will SAIL from BOMBAY via KARACHI about the 24th of May, will LEAVE KARACHI about the 14th of June, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL. Returning from Liverpool about the 16th of August, via NAPLES to BOMBAY; arriving Bombay on the 8th September, Karachi about the 20th September.

FARES.

(1). Return Bombay or Karachi to London via MARSEILLES and BACK to Bombay or Karachi via NAPLES first class throughout ... ...Rs. 1000

UPWARDS.

(2). Second class return, as above ... ...Rs. 750
(3). Return First Class from Bombay, or Karachi to Liverpool, by sea only ... ...Rs. 390
(4). Second Class Return as above ... ...Rs. 610

N. B.—A Free Passage from BOMBAY to KARACHI by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer after the 8th September, will be granted to any one holding the "City of Hall" Line Co's Ticket signed from Liverpool to Karachi via Bombay.

Electric Light and Fans throughout.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 24th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF 1ST & 2ND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from the 1st June, 1906, FIRST and SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKET BOOKS at REDUCED FARES will be issued between Bombay and Poona available up to 30th November, 1906.

2. For all particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st May, 1906.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KASHINATH LUXMON JOSHI, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our clients BAI JAYKORE, wife of RAMJI CULLIAN and NARAYAN CULLIAN. Any persons or person having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 40 Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Kaudewadi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 201 7-9 sq are yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 23, New No. 111, Old survey No 511, and New Survey No. 7719, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes, under D Ward No. 879 and Street No. 21, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage of the Out-Negowri on or towards the West by the Cart of Portuguese Church, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Jagannath, On or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Dadoba.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1906.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that Mr. FRAMROZE MUNCHERJEE LALLI who has been employed by the Bombay Gas Company Limited as Collector is no longer in the Company's service.

All accounts should be paid to the Company's collecting Peons or direct to the Office of the Company at 5 Elphinstone Circle or the Gas Company's Work's Office, Chinchpokli.

By order,

WILLIAM T. LANE,
Acting Manager and Engineer.

May, 17th, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITER USERS KNOW that a new Remington Model means a new standard of Typewriter work. The

NEW REMINGTON MODELS

Supply a demand for SWIFTER, EASIER, BETTER TYPEWRITING than any writing machine has ever done before.

As a result of this demand the Remington factory, the greatest Typewriter plant in the World, is now breaking all production records.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, 2 POLLOCK ST., CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads all fitted shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. B. ELIAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Pictures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED a CAPITALIST of good respectability with Fifty Thousand Rupees to start as a GUARANTEED BROKER, for a well-established firm doing Import Agency Business in Piece-goods, Hosiery Iron, Saddlery, Cycles, Motors and other Continental goods. Persons desirous of joining should write their addresses and full name to Box No. 140 M, Care of this Office. Terms will be settled after personal interview.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply o Box No. 1294. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 4 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Rest. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Recommended by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 4 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI of Benares House No. 1231, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, Do I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 21 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. H. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail additions, when available, can be supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.

T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

The list is now open and will close at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) MONDAY, the 4th June, 1906.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. **60,00,000**

TO BE DIVIDED INTO

6,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 250 each]

AND

18,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the 18,000 Ordinary Shares, 16,000 Shares are to be now allotted and the remaining 2,000 will only be issued if subsequently required for the extension of the Company. Of these 16,000 Ordinary Shares, 6,000 have been allotted to the Vendor in part payment and 4,000 have already been taken up privately, leaving 6,000 open to public subscription.

Payable as follows :—

On application Rs. 50 per Share.

On allotment Rs. 50. „ „

Balance of Rs. 150 by the 16th July, 1906.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. H. E. E. PROCTER,—Chairman.
* HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM, ESQ.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT.
THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, ESQ., Ahmedabad.
F. A. REDDIE, ESQ., ex-officio, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

* Will join the Board after allotment.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, Bombay.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

72, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the business of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which has existed for more than 40 years and been known throughout the country under the name of "Shepherds steamers." The transfer of the business to a Company with limited liability has been decided upon, owing to the indifferent health of the remaining owner and vendor, Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum, and arrangements have been made by which all the employees of the vendor continue in the service of the Company, and the management of the business as a going concern will practically be the same as in the past.

2. Under an agreement dated the 21st day of April, 1903, entered into with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, the Vendor agreed to transfer on the 30th June 1901 to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company or to this Company, if then registered, at the price of Rs. 50,03,001 the Passenger and Cargo Steamers, including Steam Launches, Country Craft, Cargo and Passenger Boats together with all the valuable property in buildings situated in Bombay, including large Offices and Work-shops on the Frere Road, the Patent Slip at Mazagon for docking and repairing steamers and the land and buildings belonging to him at various other places along the Western Coast; the whole to be taken over as a going concern with its present complete organization including the various contracts with the West Indian Portuguese Railway, the Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbander Railway, the Government of Bombay for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails between Bombay and Panjim, and others, and the Vendor agreed, if the transfer should be to the Company, to take Rs. 15,00,000 in fully paid up Ordinary Shares therein. Under the said agreement the Vendor agreed to pay to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company on completion of the transfer a commission of 2 per cent on the purchase money.

3. In order to provide for the purchase money and for possible extensions at an early date, the Directors have decided to fix the Capital of the Company at Rs. 60,00,000 but to issue shares now only up to Rs. 55,00,000, the remaining Rs. 5,00,000 to be issued if and when required for further extensions and the development of the business.

This issue of Capital to the amount of Rs. 55,00,000 will be divided into :—

Rs. 15,00,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 250 each ;

Rs. 40,00,000, Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250 each, of which Rs. 15,00,000 have been allotted to the Vendor.

Ordinary Shares also to the amount of Rs. 10,00,000 have already been privately subscribed.

4. The Steamers and other Boats taken over by the Company consist of Nine Steamers for both Passengers and Cargo having an average registered gross tonnage of 1153 tons each and Nine Steamers for Passengers only, for calling at all Coast Ports on the different Services; these Passenger Steamers having an average registered gross tonnage of 229 tons each. In addition, the Company takes over 17 Steam Launches of which 5 are large, and capable of carrying 250 to 350 passengers each for the Port, Creek and River Services, and 115 Passenger and Jolly Boats and Lighters required in the business. The Steamers are all in good working order and are now plying in the various Steam Services of which particulars are given below.

5. The Vessels have been selected for their suitability in design and build for the particular requirements to be met; hydraulic appliances being provided on them for dealing with cargo at Coast Ports and all Passenger Steamers are lighted with electricity.

The regularity, economy, and safety with which this large Maritime Trade on the West Coast of India has been for many years past and is being still carried on by this Company show that the Fleet has been maintained in first class condition and is specially adapted for the particular services in which the different Steamers are employed.

6. The following services, now performed by these Steamers, will be continued by the new Company :—

The larger Steamers which are dealt with at their preferential berths on the Harbour Wall at the Prince's Dock perform the following services. They carry Saloon Second Class, and Deck Passengers as well as Cargo.

A service twice a week to and from Bhownugger.

A service twice a week to and from Kurrachee calling at all Kathiawar Ports.

A service twice a week to and from Mangalore calling at Marmugao and other Ports.

A weekly service to and from the Gulf of Cutch.

A fast weekly service between Bombay and Cutch Mandvi touching at Porebander and Dwarka en route.

The services between Bombay and Bhownugger are provided under arrangement with the Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebander Railway, with which the Company have an agreement for the through booking of goods between their Stations and Bombay both ways, and the Steamers running between Marmugao and Bombay carry under agreement all the Goods Traffic consigned between Stations on the Southern Maratha Railway and Bombay via Marmugao which part has of late shown considerable development. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has therefore already secured the whole of the trade by sea between the Stations on these two Railways and Bombay, and it is believed this is open to further expansion.

7. The Ferry Services worked by the Passenger Steamers have four regular daily sailings from their preferential berths at Mody Bay.

JAYGAD LINE, calling at :—Bombay, Alibag, Rawdanda, Janjira, Shrivardhan, Bankote, Harnai, Dabhol and Jaygad.

VIZIADURG LINE, calling at :—Bombay, Jaygard, Ratnagiri, Jaitapur and Viziadurg.

GOA LINE, calling at :—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Viziadurg Dwgad, Malwan, Vengorla and Panjim.

REWDANDA LINE, calling at :—Bombay, Thul, Alibag and Rawdanda.

In connection with these Steamers there are many Creek connections to places in the interior as many as twenty different towns being served by Steam Launches, which are a valuable source of revenue to the Company.

These established services are the result of experience of the public requirements, and the systematic methods by which this very considerable Passenger traffic is carried on, are the growth of many years careful management.

8. With regard to the profits made in the business, the Books containing the accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the four years ending the 31st December 1904 have been inspected by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, Bombay, who have certified, as per attached certificate, that the profits for each year have been as follows :—

For the Calender Year	1901	...	...	... Rs.	8,30,021 15 7
Do. do.	1902	...	...	... Rs.	8,87,542 1 3
Do. do.	1903	...	...	... Rs.	10,54,990 0 8
Do. do.	1904	...	...	... Rs.	11,30,299 10 8
Do. do.	1905	...	...	... Rs.	9,75,000 0 0

The figures for 1905 are approximate, the whole of the accounts not having been completed, but it is not expected that there will be any material difference in the amount shown above for that year.

The average profits for the last five years may therefore be accepted as amounting to Rs. 9,76,770-12-0 per annum.

It should be explained that while this has been a private concern only the working expenses during each year—including maintenance and repairs—have been debited against the revenue account, no allowance being made for depreciation or insurance. If however from the average annual profits shown above a deduction is made of 5 per cent. for depreciation, and 4 per cent. for insurance, on say 40 lacs, which should be ample, a balance of Rs. 6,13,770-12-0 remains as the estimated amount available yearly for dividend in the future, assuming the receipts to be maintained, while there is every reason to hope that they will be increased by developments in the existing trade.

The amount required to pay interest at six per cent. on Rs. 15,00,000 of Preference Shares is Rs. 90,0 0 per annum, so that, with net profits averaging Rs. 6,13,770-12-0 per annum the interest on the Preference Shares will be covered more than six times over. On the figures given above there ought to remain, after payment of dividend on the Preference Shares the sum of Rs. 5,23,770-12-0 which is equal to more than 13 per cent. per annum on the Rs. 40,00,000 of Ordinary Shares.

9. An agreement dated the 21st day of May 1903 has been entered into between Haji Ismail Hassum of the first part the partners in the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. of the second part and The Company of the third part whereby the Company are to purchase and acquire at the price of Rs. 50,00,001 as a going concern from the said Haji Ismail Hassum, the present sole proprietor thereof, the business and property and the fleet of steamships, vessels, craft and boats of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company" which comprises the business formerly carried on in Bombay and elsewhere under the name of "Shepherd and Company" and the good will, stock-in-trade, moveable and immoveable properties, offices and workshop, plant and effects relating to such business, a form of which agreement is subjoined by way of Schedule A to the Articles of Association and by such agreement the Company agreed to adopt become bound by and carry into effect the agreements mentioned in Schedules C and D to the said agreement, copies of which Schedules are subjoined. This agreement is in continuation and is practically a reproduction of the agreement between Haji Ismail Hassum and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. referred to in paragraph 2 of this Prospectus.

10. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company with a print of the agreement referred to in Clause 9 and a print of the agreement to be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., as Agents of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Agents and any person applying for any share in this Company or who is allotted any share in this Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said agreements and to have full notice of the contents thereof and of all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

11. Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying Application Form which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Agents of the Company.

12. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

13. Copies of the Prospectus may not only be obtained from the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, but also from Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.'s Agency, 135 Canning Street, Calcutta, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon Co.'s Agency, Marmagoa, and the Bank of Bombay and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

21st May, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, [illegible] ing about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT BOMBAY

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Great Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Only as twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

COMPOSITORS for the Government Press at Indore. Central India.

Pay Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 per mensem according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the 1st ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
21, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0 8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0 6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0 6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.	
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee]	1 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 8
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 2
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0 12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0 12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows :—

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4-4
Third do	3-1-2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 10
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	9 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parma, per cake As 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4: box	3 6

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT, SAHARANPORE.

Sind.—

KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR.

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA.

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 3 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchang, Port Arthur, Mukden, Mairen, Chefoo, Tieling, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, HAMBURG, HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £900,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE.

UNDER any circumstances it is not an easy matter to establish a new life office, but when the task is achieved in the face of exceptional difficulties, it is obvious that the merit of the performance is immensely enhanced. A case in point is the Empire of India Life Assurance Company Ltd, which was founded in 1897, shortly before plague became epidemic in the Presidency of Bombay. No life assurance company could have made a start at a more inauspicious moment, but the many troubles caused by the pestilence appear to have been successfully overcome, and the business has made consistent and most satisfactory progress. In the past financial year which ended on February 28 last, considerably greater progress was made than in any previous period and an unusually important addition was made to the life assurance fund. Everything in short, went well with the company, and the total distribution to shareholders was increased, we observe from 11 to 12 per cent for the year.

In the first place the new business, which has all along grown steadily, showed a considerable increase, 1,685 policies for Rs. 23,43,300 being issued, as compared with 1,466 for Rs 21,78,800 in 1904-5 and 1,343 for Rs. 19,80,000 in the preceding twelve months; while the new premiums produced Rs. 1,16,890, against Rs. 1,13,248 and Rs. 103,039 respectively. As for the total premium income, it amounted, after deduction of re-assurances, to Rs. 5,00,800, and contrasted with Rs. 4,10,822 in the previous year, and with Rs. 3,33,593 in 1903-4. Even more noticeable has been the expansion of the revenue drived from the investments. In the year just mentioned the net receipts totalled Rs. 13,853, in 1904-5 they were Rs. 23,035, and in 1905-6 they were Rs. 33,233, having almost doubled during the last two years.

Another feature in the accounts before us is the ability possessed by this Bombay Life office to accumulate resources. On February 28, 1903, the total had reached Rs. 4,23,234, and a year later it stood at Rs. 6,25,502, not taking into account the Rs. 15,330 held as a reserve fund. The next forward stride raised the fund to Rs. 8,74,387, and we now now that it amounted to Rs. 12,01,543 on December 31 last. In connection with these really splendid gains it may at once be said that the "Empire of India"; has been managed all along with excellent judgment. No want of energy has been shown in the procuration of new business, but the expenditure has been extremely moderate—making allowance for the relative importance of the new premium income compared with the renewal premium income—and the mortality claims have proved remarkably light. In the company's sixth year an expense ratio of 23.7 per cent was shown but this was reduced to 27·3 per cent 1903-4 to 13.4 per cent in 1904-5, and to 22.7 per cent in the period which recently closed.

Similarly, we find that only a small sum has been required each year for the satisfaction of death claims, successive amounts having been Rs. 23,250 in 1902-3, Rs. 30,516 in 1903-4, Rs. 79,800 in 1904-5, and Rs. 79,417 last year. These figures afford unmistakable evidence as to the soundness of the administration in all departments, and it is no longer possible to feel at all doubtful as to the continued prosperity of the company. Right along the directors and Mr. E. F. Allum, their very capable general manager, have had to fight an uphill battle, but they have gained ground steadily, and a really strong position is held to-day. Of course, the "Empire of India" must still be regarded as an infant in the assurance world, but it already possesses the strength of lusty youth, and is obviously sound and healthy in every part.—"Insurance Observer."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warcongo, 1678 tons, Captain F Chappell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Mahawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi 1168 tons Captain T S Mylne, will sail to day for Jedah, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons Captain J A McPherson, will sail to day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Agapanthus s.....	Davies	Calcutta, May 6

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Linga s.....	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Waroonga s	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance. Yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Urquhart for McPherson for Karachi.
,, Naderi Mylcrist for Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Horsley for Antwerp
,, China for China &c
,, Hoseine for Persian Gulf
,, Dumra for Persian Gulf
,, Merton Hall for Newport &c
,, Imperator for Trieste

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels,	Names.	From
18	Santhia	R Phillips	Japan
	Saint Dunstan	J Foyay	Antwerp
	Venetia	J McMorran	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

	Malda	D F Macdonald	Rangoon
	Mombassa	G C Stevenson	London
	Syriam	J Younger	Rangoon
19	Nairung	S J M Thomson	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels,	From
9	Clan Campbell	Liverpool
15	Scharzfels	Antwerp
17	Clematis	Calcutta
18	Chongwa	Straits
19	India	Trieste
	Umzinto	Natal

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, left Aden for Bombay on the 20th instant, and she is expected here on Friday, the 25th instant, at 10 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Wakasa Maru, left Singapore, for Colombo on the 19th instant, and the steamer Tosa Maru, arrived at Tuticorin on the 19th instant.

The P and O steamer Banca, arrived at Hongkong, on May 20th.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—16 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool D Khimji

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—54 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 406 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 78 bales hides and skins H M K oka 3023 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros 200 cwt oil tamm and 12 cwt fish rens A Chrgia and Co; 2200 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 37 cwt turneric R Dossa and Co: 10 cwt wax L Wotee 16 bales silk waste King and Co: 14 bales woollen and leather cuttings J S A A Graham 37 cwt wax 12 cwt lac 5 cases nutmegs and 125 cwt olibanum D Vulchoy and Co

Gulistan s—1359 cwt wool cotton M Dawood and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—252 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ST. PETERSBURG

Othello s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Kirkliston s—2000 cwt cotton seed H Devsi 36450 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros 20000 cwt cottonseed 4000 cwt castorseed and 1500 cwt flougree Volkart Bros 1000 cwt castorseed A Khimji

Kt Templar s—2029 cwt cottonseed K Runchord 2000 cottonseed E Oomersey 2000 cotton seed David Sassoon and Co; 1001 cwt myrabyliams P Jethabhoy 2000 cwt cotton seed H Levsi 1002 cwt myrabolians W and A Graham and Co

Manaton s—2000 cwt cottonseed H Devsi

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templars s—510 bales cotton Ralli Bros 2000 cwt rapeseed J Fachiri 2000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co: 150 bales hemp P Bhimji 200 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—2000 cwt castorseed Drvid Sassoon and Co; 923 bales hemp P Bhimji 601 cwt mustard seed and 440 bales cotton A Blaecheck &c

Gulistan s—2000 bales cotton waste and fly K Visram and Co: 585 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 287 bales cotton Ralli Bros 166 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 230 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co: 300 bales hemp G Madhowji 100 bales cotton fly C Heerji and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales twist Sarson J David and Co; 100 twist Pherozsha B Petit and Co; 100 bales twist P F Talati Bombay Mann and 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—200 bales twist R Canji 200 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist N Phiroz 200 bales twist H Mooltan chund 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 600 bales twist C Bomonji and Co; 100 bales twist Phitozsha B Petit and Co: 750 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—WADDEL—April 16, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Reverend E J Warlow, M A. Gerald Eyre Wilson, Esquire, to Iris, eldest daughter of Mrs Waddel, and the late G A Waddel, Esquire, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department.

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 11-17m., 10 58s. Low water, 4 28m., 4-52s.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lumu per extra's. s. Nuddea will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—One Mootabhai Mulla Essabhoy, a merchant and commission agent, of Kazi Syed street, reported to the police that on Saturday night his godown had been entered through a hole cut in the wall and 47 sovereigns and Rs. 2-0 in cash and notes with some ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 1 485, had been stolen.

A PARSI'S FATAL FALL.—Yesterday, one Maneckji Rustomjee Kaliaiwalla, a Parsee, aged 32 years, while standing near a window on the second floor of his house, at Cheera Bazaar, was suddenly seized with a fit and he fell unconscious on the road. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died shortly after admittance.

COMMITED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jebb charged Thal alias Gungabai, with committing the murder of her mistress Khanambai, a woman of low repute, on the 8th instant. The facts concerning the murder have already been published. After recording evidence his Worship committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Driscoll, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Vithal Shivram with several aliases, with theft of a silver anklet belonging to a Hindu woman named Parbuti. It appears that on Sunday at about 10 o'clock, Parbuti, was making some purchases in the Kalbadevie Road when the accused removed the anklet from the person of her child, aged one year, who was wearing it, and was running away, when he was pursued and arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes.

THANKSGIVING CEREMONIES IN HEALTH CAMPS:—In view of the reduced mortality from Plague, the residents of the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 1, the Victoria Cottage Camp, and the Somvavshi, Kshatriya Camp, preparatory to their returning homs to the city performed thanks giving ceremonies in their respective Camps last week by performing Shri Satyanarayan Puja. Special "pendals" were erected for the purpose, and tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The "puja" was followed by the preaching of sermons and Hari Kirtan' and by musical entertainments. In the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 1, the residents took the opportunity of presenting Rao Bahadur Dhakji Canstinathji, the Secretary, and Messrs. Laxuman Vinayek Jayakar and Ramrao Jagannath Desai, the managers of the Camp, with garlands as a mark of their respect and gratitude for the kindness with which the Camp was managed by them. Mr. Sitaram Gopinathji Rane, in presenting the garlands, made a brief speech after which Rao Bahadur Dhakji, in feeling terms, thanked God for inspiring the Plague authorities with the idea of helping him to do his level best to secure the necessary comfort and convenience for the camp residents during the plague season. He also thanked the Committee of management, presided over, by Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, for their anxiety to act upon his suggestions in the interest of the residents of the Camp. He concluded by thanking his subordinates and the residents themselves for being instrumental in rendering his administration in the Camp a complete success.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST MATCH OF THE SEMI-FINAL.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE
vs.
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THE first game of the semi-final round of this most interesting competition attracted a large crowd, the former records of both teams this season being enough to promise an entertaining contest. Their former performances were as follow:—The Grant Medical College had a bye in the first round and in the second scored a good victory against Parel Gymkhana by five goals to nil. In the third round they had an easy win against the Customs by five goals to one. It will be seen from this that they have had a fairly easy time in their preliminary rounds. The Elphinstone College have had more strenuous matches. Their first round was a bye, but in the second they met the Bombay Gymkhana. They had a stern struggle with this team, but finally emerged the winners by three goals to two. Their third round game however was in the nature of a farce as they put on nine goals against the Fort and Proprietary High School's one goal. It will thus be seen that both sides had a good record and a close game was expected. The teams lined up with the Elphinstone College in dark and light blue and the Grant Medical in their particularly sombre but we hope not ominous colour. With Lieut-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton as referees, the game started. Grant College went away at once but did not get far, the ball being kept very close by the Elphinstone halves. For some time play remained on the touch line, the ball frequently being put out of play. Grant College then attacked but did not score. It was noticeable at this time that their centre Fido had changed to the inside right. Grant College returned to the attack, but the Elphinstonian back made an excellent save and got the ball well up the field and then his forwards took up the running and pressed the Medical side strongly, but the ball went behind. After the bully the Grant right back saved well, but the Elphinstonian side returned to the attack. They were frustrated in their efforts to score by the good defence of the Medicos backs, who got the ball well away. From this the Grant centre forward got clear and by a good individual effort, got near the Elphinstone line only however to have the ball taken away from him by the back. The Medicos then once more pressed but could not penetrate the Elphinstone defence. They still kept up the pressure, but hit behind. It was then noticed that Fido had resumed his usual place as centre forward. The Medical side still continued to attack strongly, but too hard hitting sent the ball behind. Again they pressed, but the Elphinstone goal-keeper saved well and the play was transferred to midfield. From here the Elphinstone side attacked strongly and a "goal" was given against Grant College. From this free hit nothing resulted, but the Elphinstonians still kept up the pressure. The Grant Backs were however quite safe and transferred the ball to neutral ground. The Grant College began to combine and by good passing among the forwards Sinclair put on the first goal. From the bully Elphinstone went away, but the Grant back division relieved and Fido put in a good run down the field, the Elphinstone back however saving well. The Elphinstonians then had some of the play and took the ball into the Medical quarters. They did not score however and Grant Medical transferred the play. Elphinstone College still pressed, but when on the Grant line they had a "foul" given against them. From the "free hit" the Medicals attacked strongly and put on another goal, which appeared to be most doubtful, a good proportion of the spectators thinking that the ball had been kicked into goal. Soon afterwards half-time was called with the score:

Grant Medical College	2 Goals
Elphinstone College	Nil

After the interval the Elphinstonians pressed, but the Medicals transfer red and their forwards invaded the College line and put in two or three shots, all of which went wide. The Elphinstonians now had a good chance as their back hit up the field and the Medical back missing there was a good opportunity for a run which was not taken. Grant College then pressed and shot, but the Elphinstone goal cleared well. Elphinstone College again made an attempt to score, but hit behind. They however returned to the attack and their outside right centred well and they put a shot, but the Medical goal kicked out. Grant Medical then pressed but could not score, the Elphinstone backs and centre half were conspicuous for good saving. The Elphinstone left wing then got away and running strongly brought the ball at the field and made an excellent centre, which, however, was intercepted by the Medical backs who relieved. Grant Medical then had their turn and made a great attack, but goal saved. Elphinstone's left wing again was to the fore and got well into the Medical line where a corner resulted. They made nothing of this however and Grant Medical came away with a rush and scored their third goal. Soon afterwards time was called, leaving the score

Grant Medical College	3 Goals.
Elphinstone College	Nil.

As to the players, Grant Medical overshadowed their opponents on the day's play. We have however often seen the Elphinstone College play a much better game. Their forwards did not seem to have such a good understanding as they usually have, and their attacks were not so vigorous as before. Of the forwards the two outsides seemed to play the best game. The centre half was sound, but seemed to occupy himself more with the defence than the attack which was a mistake. Antia as back played an excellent game and by his keen defence prevented a larger score. As to the Grant Medical side, the half back line was the part that calls for special commendation. They were quite good and always on the ball. The backs too were as usual quite safe. The forwards were not so good as we have seen them though they improved towards the end of the game. It was a good effort that brought Jones their third goal. It seems a pity that their forwards, especially the centre, should play to the gallery so much. If they played their own game they would do much better. To-morrow the match is St. Xavier's against the Old Boys which should produce a most interesting encounter.

The teams were as follows:—

Grant Medical College:—Goal: V. Emile; Backs; Gimi and Mungavin; Half Backs: B Honey, E. M. Cuzen and G. Cooper; Forwards: Harrington, G. Hanson, G. Fido, W. Jones and Sinclair.

Elphinstone College:—Goal; Aibless; Backs: J. Mody and J Antia; Half Backs: Ashburner, West and Subavala; Forwards: Chotia, Antia (Sen) Kho thare Desai and Pleader.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

At the Police Court to-day Mr. Chisholm of the Burma Excise Department appeared and obtained a warrant for the conveyance to Rangoon of one Abdur Rahman, who has been arrested for the wholesale export to Rangoon from Calcutta of opium. The case is regarded as important, but no facts transpired in Court.

A HUNT CLUB FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

Vigorous efforts had been made from time to time to organise a Hunt Club in Poona which has now succeeded to make its own club, and hunting prospects in Poona during the season will be brighter than usually. Colonel Sheringham, the old Master is expected from England in the second week of June with a fresh pack of hounds, when the hunting season will begin under the new auspices.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

ONCE or twice a year, when competitions for champion shields or banners take place, and popular speakers dwell on the importance of recreative physical exercises, a glimpse is afforded of the really useful work that is carried on in the crowded districts of toiling London by girls' evening clubs. They are not more detached or isolated efforts, but are in affiliation with unions promoted to further common interests; they have a literature of their own; and quite lately a further enterprise has been undertaken on behalf to assist them by lectures and otherwise to a better knowledge of the Factories Acts and legislation that affects their own conditions. Prominent among the organisations from which the individual club derives the benefit of federation are the National Physical Recreation Society, the London Girls' Club Union, the Factory Helpers' Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Women's Help Society, the Girls' Evening Homes Association, the Catholic Social Union, and the Twentieth Century League.

In the larger clubs physical drill and exercises are a constant and unending delight to the girls. Their work has often been wearily monotonous all day, as must necessarily be the case when labour is so highly specialised as it now is in regard to manufactures, and the complete change of thought and of movement is welcome alike to mind and body. Working dress is put off, and the smart and to them, altogether novel gymnasium suit is donned. The skirt is short and full reaching little below the knees, the tunic is usually shaped after the fashion of a sailor's shirt, and dark stockings and heeliess shoes complete the attire. Variety is secured in the colours, which are usually worn as a sash round the waist, and to form the collar, and the great aim naturally is to secure something that is alike striking and distinctive. Red and navy blue, red and white tidings, sapphire and turquoise blue, deep purple and green, and a host of such combinations are employed, but it is not wise to adopt much white or any very light shades for dress that must be in constant wear. It is, of course, a very proud day when a club finds itself called upon to take part in the final round, and then all efforts are concentrated on securing new outfits for the representative team, who, as they march into the arena to give their exhibition of wand or dumb-bell exercises of Sheridan movements, or whatever is to be performed, with or without music, are keenly conscious of the criticism they will invoke from the partisans of their rivals. These girls will crowd the galleries, and will watch every performance with the closest attention, and although each one wants her own club to secure the coveted trophy, she can recognise the good points in the opponents display and cheer them accordingly.

Perhaps the ultimate triumph that these clubs have achieved has been in the fact that from them it is no uncommon thing to find leaders of the drills and exercises ready to go out and impart their own knowledge to young and aspiring institutions as yet unable to afford a professional teacher. This has been notably the case at St. Winifred's Club, Farringdon-road, which has on more than one occasion secured the Challenge Trophy of the National Physical Recreation Society, and sent a team last year to take part in some competitions held in Holland, giving a very good account of themselves there. All its members are girls in factory employ—but they give up evenings willingly to further a cause that they know has done so much for themselves. The subscription is, of course, always very low, and 1d or 2½ a week is as much as can be afforded. Naturally, outside help for starting a club is necessary, and at first there must be a committee of ladies to help in the management. But by degrees the girls learn to feel a personal responsibility towards their club and the day comes at length when the members can themselves bear a share in the control. A beginning in this direction is often made over the refreshment bar, and three or four will undertake to manage the supply of tea and cocoa, cakes and buns, and great is the joy at the end of the week's or month's experiment of a slender profit can be shown.

From being purely recreative many of the clubs have come an educational side, and a class that is often much appreciated is for needlework. Through these, the girls learn how to make a simple blouse, or to make their own underwear, and quite a new standard in this direction has been brought about by the desire to have nice clothes to take on the sea side or country holiday. This movement, also, has been enormously fostered by the clubs. There are pretty stories told, too, of what is done in these clubs for others even poorer than themselves. There is one which arranges a Christmas-tree annually for 100 poor children and sends each little guest home with a warm garment made by the members. Another organises a treat for all the mothers of members, hires brakes, and takes the hard-working parents for a long glorious day out, exactly in the fashion that most appeals to them. Experience, too, has shown that occasional afternoons of sight-seeing are very popular with the girls while in the summer months invitations to country houses easily reached for a few hours' ramble in the park and gardens are greatly enjoyed. The Duchess of Albany generally asks two or three such parties from the Deptford Girls' Club to Claremont, giving them a bountiful tea, and sending them home with flowers.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906.

MUTILATED BENGAL.

THE last Administration Report which will deal with an unmutilated Bengal has just been issued. It deals with an exceptionally good—almost a record—year. Such figures, will probably never again be shown. A large share will go to swell the returns of the new province and, it may be, lead to fresh expressions of indignation at Bengal being deprived of some degree of her dignity. The condition of the people was good and on the whole they were prosperous. Some distress was apparent in certain districts arising from various causes, such as the prevalence of plague in the Patna Division, severe floods in the Bhagalpore division and a partial failure of crops in Burdwan, but it was nowhere of so serious a nature as to affect the general material prosperity of the province as a whole ; the prices of foodstuffs fluctuated considerably, but the price of common rice in the majority of districts was lower than in the preceding year. Except in a few localities where special causes came into effect, such as the construction of the various lines of railway in Birbhum, Bankura, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, wages remained stationary. In the relisation of land revenue the continued reduction of the balance of arrear demand is noticeable, and it now stands at a considerably lower figure than at any time during the last five years. Only in five districts did the collections fall short of 99 per cent. In the remissions made there was a marked reduction, the figures being the lowest for the last five years. The area under jute aggregated 2,850,000 acres and the total outturn of the crop 7,267,500 bales, both in excess of the figures for the previous year. The jute mills, which were thirty-six in number at the close of the year, gave employment to 131,886 persons. Ten cotton mills turned out woven goods to the extent of 720,224 lbs., the work of 11,227 persons. Tea plantations numbered 411, eleven fewer than in the previous year, but the outturn was three million pounds more. They employ 102,064 persons. Two hundred and fifty-six coal-mines turned out upwards of seven million tons, the result of employing 75,804 men. Factories increased from 259 to 267 and employed 234,802 hands, an increase of nearly twenty-two thousand.

The value of the sea-borne-trade of Bengal was the highest yet recorded, namely, 103 crores of rupees. Of the imports, valued at thirty-eight crores, manufactured cotton—piece-goods, yarn, etc.,—is the most important item. The imports were higher than in any previous year, and represent nearly one-half of the total import trade. Metals and machinery, taken together, make up another sixteen per cent. of the total and, in this case too, the value of the imports was the highest on record. Sixty-two per cent. of the total imports were from the United Kingdom and fourteen per cent. from Australasia. Jute is the most important staple of the export trade, representing one-third of the whole and the value of the jute exported in the year reported on, was the highest on record. Grain, pulse, opium and tea are each credited with over ten per cent. of the aggregate value of exports and the exports of grain, the pulse and tea were more in quantity than any other year. Almost the whole of the foreign trade of Bengal is still centred in Calcutta, although since the Assam-Bengal Railway has been finished and facilities have been afforded for direct shipment to the United Kingdom, the export trade of Chittagong in jute and tea has largely increased. Chittagong trade will in future be shown under the new province. The frontier trade of the province by land with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan was valued at 270 lakhs, about nine-tenths of this amount representing trade with Nepal. It is noteworthy that the value of the imports into Bengal from these countries, 162 lakhs, is considerably greater than that of the exports, 108 lakhs, from Bengal to them. Of the trade with other provinces and different parts of India, that by sea was valued at about thirteen crores ; external trade by rail and river at nearly forty-nine crores, the imports of produce brought down to Calcutta for export over-sea at upwards of twenty-seven crores, the exports were valued at twenty-one crores and consisted principally of goods imported into Calcutta by sea. Of like nature, but more extensive, is the trade of the province with its chief port ; the total imports into Calcutta from the Bengal districts being valued at about forty-six crores and the exports at over twenty-seven crores.

Under vital statistics we learn that the death-rate was slightly lower than in the previous year, while the number of births was the highest on record. The mortality from cholera was barely two-thirds of that of 1903. The number of deaths from small-pox also sensibly declined. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the total number of deaths in the province was attributed to fever, though owing to the unfitness of the reporting agency it is apparent that all except a few well-known diseases are put down indiscriminately under this head. The prevalence of malaria being known to depend largely on the amount of stagnant water in bils and moribund rivers, the Government has recently sanctioned a project for draining an area of two hundred and ninety square miles in the 24-Parganas at a cost of over seventeen lakhs, while other similar schemes in the Rajshahi and Pabna districts are under preparation. If other figures were highest on record, so also were those of plague mortality. In Calcutta city the figures were lower than in any year since 1899. Preventive measures consisted chiefly in disinfection and the evacuation of infected houses. Inoculation is still received with suspicion and makes but little progress. The destruction of rats has been very largely carried on. On the advice of a Conference convened by the Lieutenant-Governor, the penal provisions of the Plague Regulations, which had been issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, were abrogated and revised instructions were drawn up, in which special emphasis was laid on the absolute importance of working with the people and of avoiding the least appearance of interfering with their rooted prejudices, while funds were placed at the disposal of Commissioners for expenditure on plague prevention and relief. The result has been satisfactory, though it may be that registration in the case of plague has been as defective as in regard to other diseases and deaths from plague also attributed to fever.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

THE travelling public will learn with approval that the Company, which, it was announced recently, Messrs. Killick Nixon were forming to take over the business of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, has been registered. It means improved accommodation for travellers, new life to an old established steamship company and a capital investment for those lucky enough to have shares allotted to them. The new Company takes over a fleet of well-built, powerfully engined and admirably equipped steamers at a price well within market value. That Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. are to act as agents, the Hon'ble Mr. Procter being chairman, is a sufficient guarantee that the new Company will be capably managed and that relations with the communicating railways will be all that is to be desired. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has existed for more than forty years and the line has been known in the country as "Shepherd's steamers." The transfer of the business to a Company with limited liability, it is explained, has been decided upon, owing to the indifferent health of the remaining owner and vendor Mr. Haji Ismail Hassum, and arrangements have been made by which all the employes of the vendor continue in the service of the Company, and the management of the business as a going concern will practically be the same as in the past, except that it will be improved and give new vigour. The vendor agreed to transfer on the 30th June to them or to this new Company at the price of Rs. 50,00,001 the passenger and cargo steamers, including steam launches, country craft, cargo and passenger boats together with all the valuable property in buildings situated in Bombay including large offices and work-shops on the Frere Road, the Patent Slip at Mazagon for docking and repairing steamers and the land and buildings belonging to him at various other places along the Western Coast ; the whole to be taken over as a going concern with its present complete organization, including the various contracts with the West Indian Portuguese Railway, the Bhownugger Gondal-Junagadh-Porbunder Railway, the Government of Bombay for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails between Bombay and Panjim, and others, and the vendor has agreed to take Rs. 15,00,000 in fully paid up ordinary shares. The steamers and other boats taken over by the Company consist of nine steamers for both passengers and cargo, having an average registered gross tonnage of 1,156 tons each, and nine steamers for passengers only, for calling at all Coast Ports on the different services ; these passenger steamers having an average registered gross tonnage of 229 tons each. In addition, the Company takes over 17 steam launches of which five are large, and capable of carrying 250 to 350 passengers each, for the port, creek and river services and 115 passenger and jolly boats and lighters required in the business. The steamers are all in good working order and are now plying in the various steam services along the coast. The Company has a practical monopoly of the sea-trade between the lines communicating with the Coast. It is open to expansion, and we believe that, if anybody, the new Company, will be able to bring that expansion about.

TEAS OF THE WORLD.

MR. HERBERT Compton's name is one very closely associated with tea and it lends additional value to a series of articles on the leading teas of the world which is being published. Fifty years ago, he says, "tea" and "China" were almost synonymous terms. They are far from being so, to-day, for, while China tea is by no means holding its position, Indian tea is making extraordinary advances, its exports having trebled during the last twenty years. In 1884 British India exported 60,473,000 pounds of tea. In 1900 the exports totalled 2,13,808,000lbs. while in the same period the exports of China tea declined by nearly seventy-five and a-half million pounds. In other words, India from being roughly two hundred and eight million pounds behind China is now some twenty-three million pounds ahead and the total of British-grown tea from being some two hundred and four million pounds behind is now one hundred and seventy million pounds on the right side. It is estimated that the total amount of tea available for export from the tea producing countries is six hundred million pounds and there must be in addition at least a quarter of this amount consumed in the countries themselves. Although Australasia takes a greater percentage of tea to population than England, the fact stands out that the English are the greatest tea consumers in the civilized world, and it may therefore be interesting to see what teas they prefer. Since the introduction of Indian tea fifty years ago, and of Ceylon tea twenty-five years later, they have practically discarded the use of the China herb. It may be urged that this only shows a natural preference for the product of their own Empire, but against this fact there remains the solid argument that British-grown teas are far more expensive than China teas, and have won their way into the market on their merits. Imperialism may explain a sudden quixotic action, but that sentiment has no room in weekly domestic bills : and the conversion of the tea-drinking Englishman from the China to the Indian and Ceylon herb, at an extra expense to his pocket, would seem to have resulted from an economic conviction that he is getting the best value for his money. Mr. Compton explains the superiority of Indian over China teas by the fact that they are made from a better variety of plant than the latter. It is interesting to remember, however, that China took her tea, ages ago from the Assam Valleys, and planters can only congratulate themselves on a change which has brought back the market to a country from which they are able to keep up the supply.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on May 20 and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

IT has been decided that the new cantonment on the Nowshera-Mardan Road shall be designated the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment.

THE report of the Committee of Inquiry into the cordite explosion at Hyderabad (Sind) is now under consideration of the Ordnance authorities at Simla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th April shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 308,050 mds. with an increase of Rs. 64,938 in the earnings.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 12th May, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,561, being a decrease of Rs. 1,456 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January, to 12th May 1906, were Rs. 63,280, being a decrease of Rs. 36,230.

WE note the arrival of Mr. Antonio de Maeneses Vasconcellos, former Member of the Portuguese Parliament, Director of Banco de Portugal, and Director of the Companhia de Mocambique. We understand that Mr. Vasconcellos is visiting Goa in connection with the new services of Banco Nacional Ultramarino which will now become the Treasury of the Government of Portuguese India.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 31st March, amounted to Rs. 31,931, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,332. Total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 4,48,528, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,83,492.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st March, amounted to Rs. 4,832, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,107. Total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 57,838, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,472.

A "TIMES of Ceylon" special telegram, dated London, May 15, says, "Mr. Haldeman, late manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Society of New York, is now the joint-manager of the North British and Mercantile, and this British Company offers to take over the interests of the British policy-holders in the Mutual Life, which are estimated at nine millions sterling. The British Committee of the Mutual Life supports the proposal ; but the press here advises caution."

SOME Criticism has recently been directed against the Government of India consequent on the proposal to start a factory at Cawnpore for the manufacture of horse-shoes by machinery for British Cavalry and Artillery. There is, however, no immediate prospect of such a factory being built, and private enterprise has still time to step in and take up this kind of the work. But one point should be noted. It is by no means certain that machine made horse-shoes could be turned out at a profit, in competition with those imported from England. Anyone who wishes to embark upon a manufacturing scheme in this particular direction would do well to go thoroughly into the figures of cost and selling prices, before approaching Government on the subject.

THE Japanese Minister to Belgium (Mr. Kato Tsunelads) has been instructed to attend the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain.

THE "Aberdeen Free Press" in its account of the Olympic Games asserts that the Crown Prince read an address in which he spoke of "those ancient Hellenes, who recognise as brothers all those who in the gymnastic art, a noble daughter of Hellas, has brought here to victory." The missing "s" makes a lot of difference.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER and his grocer have had a tilt over the telephone concerning the price of oil. The grocer charged the magnate fourteen cents a gallon for kerosene oil. Rockefeller called him up and said it was too high. "Oh no, Mr. Rockefeller," returned the grocer. "Your company makes us pay thirteen cents a gallon, and I couldn't sell it for that and keep the store open, could I?" The oil king thought for a moment, and then rung off.

A LADY visitor, who attracted a good deal of attention on Wednesday evening in the parliamentary lobby, was the daughter of Marshal Oyama. She bears a striking resemblance to Viscountess Hayashi, the wife of the Japanese Ambassador. Her husband, who is connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank, accompanied her to London some time ago, and both are shortly returning to Tokio after visiting San Francisco en route. The distinguished visitors were shown over the Houses of Parliament by Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., whose daughter is engaged in missionary work in Japan. During the afternoon they were introduced to a large number of members, including Mr. F. W. Verney, M. P., the English Councillor at the Siamese Legation.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES DOYLE PATTERSON, Exon of the King's Body Guard, whose death took place yesterday at Harrow, was one of small group of surviving officers who took part in the Sikh war of 1845-6. As an officer in the 10th Foot he accompanied his regiment all through the Sutlej campaign and was present at the memorable battle of Sobraon. Still with his regiment, he saw much of the bloody struggle for the final mastery of the Punjab in 1848-9. He was in the lines before Mooltan, and actually commanded the storming party when it captured the Dowlut Gate. Surviving to see the surrender of Mooltan, he was also present at the battle of Goojerat. For this campaign he was awarded the medal with two clasps. Later he commanded a wing of the 10th Foot which accompanied Major Eyre's force into Shahabad. At the capture of Jugdispore he was again at the head of the stormers, and was specially promoted to a brevet-majority for his repeated acts of gallantry. Col. Patterson has held his appointment in the Yeomen of the Guard since 1862. He died in his 85th year.

THE opening of the Law Courts, as the "Evening Standard" reminds us, may come as a relief to some whose affairs do not take them before the Bench. Within the precincts of the Court no man, it seems, may be served with a writ. More men know this fact than the process-servers desire should be the case. Last year an application was made to commit a man who avoided service by spending his hours at the Law Courts. It was not easy to locate him ; there are 1,000 rooms in the Law Courts and two and a half miles of passages up and down which elusive debtors may—though they should not—glide. But one bright day the truant was run to ground. The bailiff found him and flourished his writ. No matter, the fugitive would not leave the Court, therefore he could not be served. Help was sought to make him leave, and by some miracle he was eventually cajoled into the open to have the writ thrust into his unready hand. The last laugh was with the debtor. He had not cleared the precincts of the Court ; the service was illegal.

LUX E TENEBRIS.

WHEN the second half of January drags it slow length along, and February seems to have more days, and longer, than any other month, I try to subdue budding irritation by thanking that once the 1st of March has come everything will be better. By that time breakfast at 7-30 can be taken in the daylight, at 6 p. m. only the dusk is falling, and outside every week makes a difference. The poplars at the back of the house grow catkins and tiny leaves that look like green gold when the sun is on them, and under the hedges small feathery green things appear. In anticipation there seems absolutely nothing lacking to make life pleasant and easy in early spring, as far as outward circumstances can ever do so. But when March and April have actually come, then there is the spring cleaning. From a distance it looks harmless enough, with its results of windows framed in lace instead of thick and heavy winter-stuffs, with an extraordinary shine on pictures and furniture, and with a faint cool scent of soap-and-water. But when it is upon you it is a terror of terrors, and for a long time there is no consolation. Only once in a way—in the bluest of blue moons—some unexpected gleam of pleasure penetrates the gloom of the spring-cleaning period, and it has come to me this year of grace.

The books I leave to you, or else there will be no end of fuss later on if one has been moved an inch out of its usual place. This speech I expect as part of the annual spring ordeal, and when the time comes for two particular rooms and the hall to be cleaned I set to work without protest and "do" the books. When I take them off the shelves there is about many of them a peculiar feeling of a dust that is not as powdery as it would be further out in the country and even those that live behind glass doors are not free from the taint. At that stage of their career they are not interesting, and my one endeavour is to set them into the receptacles prepared for their temporary abode so as to know exactly to which case and shelf they belong. But when, a day or two later, I am invited to put them back upon the clean, gaping shelves, then, in their swept and garnished state, they come into their own, and are again the heart's delight which nominally they are at all times.

Books that live on the top shelves of low cases, or on the bottom and middle shelves of high ones, are comparatively uninteresting in this connexion. You remember their titles, and to some extent their contents, and they spring no surprise on you when you meet them at the end of their annual spring tour into the dusting-machine. But the top and bottom shelves disclose all sorts of forgotten treasures and even more so the regions behind the proud front rows. Into these a year ago, and at the inevitable moment when you realised that there were now too many books for the space available, you stuffed those you thought least interesting and not likely to be required until the far-off days to which all book-lovers look, and which are said never to arrive—the days when you have sufficient leisurely peace to read all the books you "ought" to and "want" to and have now no time to read.

I had crammed three shelves of books into their places and behind each front row there was a solid padding of the poor things that have to take back seats. Now the occupants of the bottom shelf, deep down, three inches of the floor, were to be replaced, and the candidates for the back seats seemed a sad lot : a barbarium twenty-five years old ; a book of owls and owl-poetry ; a collection of Grimm's tales, famous chiefly for its quaint pictures ; a volume on how to manage farm animals (this, in a London flat, seemed to have a sardonic smile on its ugly cover) and a few presentation copies with autographs. Not one of them but had some pleasant association but where space is scarce and books are many (and spring cleaners emphatically object to additional book shelves) it is no use attempting to be just and loyal. Therefore—back they must go into the darkness. But among them there was one little volume, olive as to the cover and modern and firm as to general appearance. It bore in letters of gold the inscription "Gleanings from Old Garden Literature, and lower down the name of the author W. C. Hazlitt, next to a golden owl and crescent moon sitting within a circle of gold. Title, owl, and author's name all thus working together to allure, I opened the book. Wide margins, quaint foot-notes, and ever and again the names of Evelyn, Hazlitt (not the author, but the old one, who a century and a half ago wrote things which make the name attractive at all times), Nicholas, Breton and Lord Bacon, and many others that loved gardens and wrote of them in quaint English, not as Pharisees and scribes, but just as lovers—these things made me pause and linger. The edges were getting brown, I noticed, and turned another page, and marvelled how in all the world I could have put that little volume at the back of the shelf.

Can you finish in another ten minutes? the Spring Cleaner's voice is heard to say. I want to put the pictures up in that corner. Oh, yes, easily, I say, and turn another page, which straightway lands me in a garden full of peculiar fruits—an enchanted garden, where you are told how to make pearls and precious stones and farthings grow in apples and pears ; how to grow cherries without stones, peaches with kernels like nuts, and pomegranates on peach-trees. And in that garden there are mazes made of kitchen herbs. Think of it : majoram and rosemary, fennel, thyme, and sage—a whole fragrant maze, wherein to sport at times! ! It is true the modern Hazlitt, with a twinkle, advises you to take some of the statements with allowance, but all he says, and the manner in which he says it, only adds to the delight of the book.

Presently Bacon's garden essays are conjured up, and just such passages from them are dealt out to you as make you fly immediately to your dainty edition of that genius for further pleasure. But of course it is hidden away somewhere under the shrouds that clothe the spring cleaning, and if you disturb these by as much as an inch it will be some time before the thunders and the lightnings cease to play about you. So you abstain, and turn another page, and there is Brathwaite, Bacon's contemporary, and a delightful person who wrote a tract about the management of an earl's household. It contained good the things about gardens, but my Hazlitt is silent as to whether spring cleaning was also mentioned.

Now I come upon the grand and inalienable institution of Jam (with a capital J), and learn that it dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, and wonder that after 250 years the makers of Jam should not have learnt better than to put over sweet stuff upon my breakfast-table. Here, again, I listen with a sympathetic chuckle to a dissertation on the admirable confusion of John Worlidge's unsystematic Syttema Horticulturoe, and plunge deep into a chapter on Herbs, Physic-gardens, and Bees, and see Evely go into the Chelsea physic-garden in August 1685, and remember the day, more than two centuries later, when I also was admitted to it by very special grace and favour, on a warm, soft summer day, when the sun was shining after the rain, when the old cedar sparkled with silver raindrops, and the bees droned round the lavender spikes, and the place looked like a dream-garden set into the heart of London. . . . .

How could I have put this treasure of a book at the back of the bottom shelf! It is a book to have always at hand.

Turn another page, and there is Johannes de Garlandia, an Englishman living in the France of eight centuries ago, a bit of a braggart whom one would like to meet this day if only to praise him for the inspiration with which he tells you that the fowler in France captures the eagle and the phœnix in the woods.

"If you are going to spend the evening sitting there on the floor I had better light the gas for you," says the voice of the Spring Cleaner, who stands by and waits. Ye gods! the darkness—of night and of spring cleaning—falls upon the sunlit garden spaces. But no, the little book is a light out of that darkness. I finish the bottom shelf, under the blue eyes of the Spring Cleaner, who still stands and waits. "Lux e tenebris," I say, and take my little Hazlitt from the ground.

"Looks what?" she says. "Looks better! I should say so ; and would look better still if you had not been such a time over those books. The pictures might have been up before dinner. . . . . "

THE FATE OF KOREA.

JAPAN'S PROTECTORATE IGNORED.

Anglo-German Support for the Portsmouth Treaty.

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is rumoured there is a diplomatic tension between Japan and Russia, the latter being determined to ignore the Japanese protectorate over Korea, claiming that the Portsmouth Treaty recognised its independence. Great Britain and Germany are supporting Japan.

[Until 1894 China was the suzerain of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June 1894, Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of alliance with Japan was signed in August 1904. On the conclusion of the war in 1905, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

Soon after the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, on February 9th, 1904, an Agreement between Japan and Korea was signed (February 23rd, 1904), the English text of which is as follows:—

1. For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

2. The Japanese Government shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial Household of Korea.

3. The Japanese Government definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

4. In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggressions of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Japanese Government shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case the Korean Government shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government may for the attainment of the abovementioned object occupy, when circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

5. The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present Protocol.

6. Details in connection with the present Protocol shall always be arranged as the circumstances may require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

By another Agreement, signed August 22nd, 1904, Korea undertook to regulate her finance and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser recommended by Japan; and to consult the Japanese Government before making treaties or conventions with other Powers, or granting concessions to or making contracts with foreigners.

The Peking correspondent of the 'Times' reported at the end of April 1905 that Japanese civilians were entering the country in large numbers. Railway communication from Fusan to the Yalu was complete, a branch to Masanpo was under construction, and another trunk line from Seoul to Gensan was about to be built. The currency was being reformed, and the collection of the land tax was entrusted to the National Bank of Japan. The army had been reduced to a Palace Guard of 1500, the police force had been replaced by a Japanese gendarmerie in and round Seoul. The posts and telegraphs were controlled by Japan. The new coinage system came into operation on June 1st, and followed the lines of the Japanese system. Japan lent £1,000,000 for the purpose of introducing it. In Aug. 1905 a Convention with Japan opening Korean coastal and inland waters to Japanese ships was published. The Marquis Ito having laid before the Emperor the Japanese proposals for the conduct of Korean affairs, these proposals were accepted. It was stated on November 20th that a Japanese Governor-General for Korea would be appointed.

Article II of the Portsmouth Treaty says:—The Russian Government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political military, and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea. It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers—that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain on the Russo-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Opened at Last.

LONDON, MAY 20.

King Victor Emmanuel has formally opened the Simplon tunnel.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A Year's Delay.

It is practically certain that the Peace Conference will not meet before May 1907.

THE GERMAN BURGOMASTERS.

Departure from England.

The German Burgomasters have left London homeward bound.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

Boundary Marks Replaced.

The boundary pillars at Rafah have been replaced on the spot from which they were removed.

The Turkish force at Rafah has been reduced and withdrawn some distance northwards.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Extraordinary Admission.

HUGE SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

Rear-Admiral Mason, Chief of the American Naval Ordnance, declares that owing to the parsimony of the Congress the American Navy has no reserve of guns and ammunition, the latter being insufficient to last the whole Navy three hours in war, which would mean disaster.

[Notwithstanding the above statement, other nations take quite a different view of U. S. A. Naval activity. The "Navy League Journal" for May says: "Large as has been the growth of the German navy during the last ten years, that of the United States has been even larger. In 1895 the United States possessed only three first class battleships completed—the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon. There were also two second class battleships, the Texas and Maine, while the Iowa, a somewhat larger ship than the Oregon class, was under construction. Since 1895 the United States has laid down twenty-one first-class battleships. In the matter of armoured cruisers, also, the United States has been making a greater advance than Germany has. Ten years ago she only possessed two of this class of vessel. At the present time there are building six of 13,600 tons, four of 14,500 tons, and three of 9,700 tons.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATAL RISING.

Chiefs Become Fearful.

LONDON, MAY 20.

A Zulu rebel messenger has informed a British officer that Sigananda and other important chiefs are anxious to surrender, being much impressed with our military operations. Native women who have surrendered say that the native plans are upset by British energy.

LONDON, MAY 21.

An officer of the Natal Militia has arrived at Johannesburg to enrol the unemployed for service in Zululand.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Large Government Gain.

The French second ballots in the elections show that the Government groups have gained thirty more seats.

M. Deroulede and Colonel Marchand have been defeated.

M. Labori, the lawyer, who defended Dreyfus, has been elected.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A Victim of the Climate.

News has been received at St. Petersburg that the Shah is suffering severely from extreme heat and acute gout.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

It is believed that the Shah of Persia continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery from the recent paralytic shock.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

EARTHQUAKES AT SIMLA.

FREQUENT SHOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Earthquake shocks are becoming frequent again at Simla where shocks were experienced on Friday and Sunday.

LATER

There was an earthquake last evening of considerable intensity; there were three sudden shocks and the whole disturbance lasted about one minute, but was local.

LAHORE MEDICAL STUDENTS STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

Two hundred and fifty students of the Government Medical School, Lahore, have gone out on strike to emphasise the grievances which they urge against the Government in regard to their treatment.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cheverex, the French Political Agent at Zhob, proceeds on long leave; Major A. Maconaghey will officiate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 21.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Brigadier-General Plowden, Commanding the Mandalay Brigade, has been promoted to Major-General.

Captain Jackson, 90th Punjabis, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer at the Army Head Quarters vice Major Holland Pryor appointed D. A. A. G., Northern Command.

Major Brownrigg, 107th Pioneers, is appointed Commandant of the 128th Pioneers vice Col. Chase appointed A. A. G., Quetta Division.

Major Parker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Surgeon-General Sir T. Gallwey as P. M. O. of the Aldershot Army Corps on the 29th of June next, when Surgeon-General Gubbins will succeed him as P. M. O. in India.

Captain Pope, 17th Lancers, is permitted to resign his commission.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE NATAL RISING.

THE MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE: FURTHER PARTICULARS.

London, May 5.—Particulars have been received of the murder of a magistrate at Mahlabitrini, in Zululand.

The magistrate, whose name was Stainbank, was engaged in the collection of the hut tax, and was accompained by his wife, another lady, and a policeman named Fellars.

He collected the tax without opposition until he reached the south bank of the White Umvolosi River, on the borders of Vryhied. A body of natives then without warning fired on them. The volley wounded two of the party, who thereupon fled to Mahlabitini, ten miles distant, which they reached without further molestation.

Mr. Stainbank, on reaching the magistracy, expired. The policeman, Fellars, is still alive.

HOW THE MURDER OCCURRED.

London, May 5th.—Stainbank was the son-in-law of Mr. H. H. Winter, Minister of Native Affairs and of Public Works in the Natal Government. He was shot in the knee while connecting a field telephone with the wires. The Cape-cart in which the party were travelling was at once unspanned. The safe containing the hut tax collections was abandoned, but was afterwards found intact. The name of the policeman turns out to be Sells, and not Fellars. He is the son of a doctor at Guildford. Colonel McKenzie has crossed the Buffalo River, and formed a lager. The local chiefs at Mahiabitini are reported to be behaving well. They expressed grief and indignation at the crime, and sent some of their followers to search for the murderers. Dinzulu, the paramount Zulu chief, has offered to send his induna, Mkalumana, with 30 picked men, to trace the natives who are responsible for the murder. The offer has been accepted.

THE WEST RIDGEWAY COMMISSION.

THE GOVERNMENT AND REPATRIATION.

London, May 5th.—The newspapers in the Transvaal blame the Government for having refused to grant a full investigation before posting at the Rand mines the proclamation respecting the repatriation of the Chinese.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the South African Commission of Inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir J. West Ridgeway, is just concluding its labours. It is understood that the Commission recommends the deportation of bad Chinese, and expresses the opinion that, if the gamblers and opium-smokers are deported, the others will settle down.

The "Westminster Gazette" denies that the Government is pledged to throw open the door to repatriation. It adds that the proclamation is in the nature of an emergency exit, and is only to be used if circumstances justify it.

TRANSVAAL PRESS COMMENT.

The "Johannesburg Star" states that the Imperial Government are deliberately pledging the British taxpayers' money to an object they admit to be unnecessary, and are thereby incurring the risk of putting thousands of Europeans out of employment.

The "Transvaal Leader" remarks:—"The Government have abandoned their cruelty and slavery charges, but have gone out of their way to insult us in order to give the semblance of truth to their political campaign."

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

STATEMENT BY THE U. S. PRESIDENT.

London, May 5th—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, says Mr. Garfield's report shows that the Standard Oil Company benefited enormously by unlawful secret railway rates. He advices that the Government be entrusted with power to control inter-State commerce, to curb monopolies, and to prevent the railways from making concessions to powerful trusts which the railways are powerless to control.

RABBIT DISTRUCTION BY DISEASE.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES EXPERIMENT.

London, May 5th.—Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute, who has been engaged by the New South Wales Government to conduct experiments with a view to the discovery of a disease which will destroy rabbits, will sail for Australia in the R. M. S. "Mongolia"

POONA CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

As the Poona cricket season is rapidly approaching a few observations concerning the prospects of the Poona Gymkhana may be of interest. Last year the great weakness of the Gymkhana team lay in bowling, and this year again it is, at present, hard to see from where the improvement in this respect is to come. Of last year's players Colonel Stevens, Holman, Stanger-Leathe and Plumer have gone. The first three of them were bowlers and it looks as if the bowling would devolve on Greig, Turner, Airy, Ling, Tillard, Umfreville and Lowman, by no means a powerful combination. Ling was very good at the beginning of last season, but the was clearly overbowled and naturally fell off. This season if he is spared a little more, he should prove more formidable. Much cannot be expected from Airy in the bowling line, as he is essentially a bat—and a very fine bat. Umfreville and Tillard are fast mediums, but both very erratic. Turner is the pick of the band. He is a good fast bowler, and he and Ling will probably have to bear the brunt of the work, as Greig cannot be depended upon to play often, and Geoghegan admittedly the best bowler in the station, can seldom find time to don flannels. Lowman is a new comer from Satara and is a slow medium with an off break. A left hand bowler is much needed.

The batting is more hopeful. Putting Greig aside, Airy and Turner are in a class by themselves. Airy batted magnificently last year, having had an average of nearly fifty. He get set very quickly and is a very pretty bat to watch. He has any amount of confidence, while his fielding alone would get him a place in any team. He was a feature of the last Parsee-Presidency match when he and Greig saved the Presidency from total collapse. Turner only played once or twice last year having only just arrived from home. He is a member of a famous cricketing family. His bowling has already been commented on, and in addition to this, he is a fine bat, with many strokes, and a sound field. Ling is worth runs, and so are Major Rawlins, Major Carnegy, Capt. Rutter, Tillard—a very hard hitter—and Bowers who has a nice correct style. Lieut Wilson, 114th Mahrattas is another new comer and is reported to be more than a useful wicket-keeper. It is to be hoped that some useful players will be found among the officers who will be here on the various cases. One looks for an improvement on last year's fielding, but one will look in vain as the men will not take the trouble to come down and practise on the ground for ten minutes every now and thus it is difficult to hope for much. Commissioner Gibbs who has just taken over command of the Poona Volunteers, is reported to be an enthusiastic cricketer and it is quite possible that he will figure prominently on the Gymkhana Ground.

MAJOR CLEVELAND.

ORDERED TO NORTH CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

Major Cleveland, I. M. S., Medical Officer of the 33rd Light Cavalry now in Poona, has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin, North China, almost immediately, to take over the Command of the Native Field Hospital there in relief of Major White, I. M. S. Before leaving for China, Major Cleveland will proceed to Simla.

He has had a good deal of distinguished Foreign service under the Government of India. He was last in Afghanistan with Mrs. Cleveland as special Medical Officer to the Amir, but owing to his wife's illness he obtained the Government of India's permission to return to Poona about six months ago.

THE FAR EAST.

OPENING MANCHURIA.

Russia's New Minister at Tokio.

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL ENERGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, APRIL 27.

While the withdrawal of the Russians from northern Manchuria has been slow and uncertain, Japan has conveyed her armies home again even in advance of the date on which they were due to arrive there. The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed on the 23rd of August last year and it stipulated that the evacuation of Manchuria should be completed within eighteen months. There are, therefore, ten months yet to run before the arrival of the day, which the belligerents agreed between themselves should be the limit of withholding from China her rights of sovereigaty. But while in her subsequent negotiations with China, Japan carefully abstained from entering into an engagement to curtail that period, she has since shown every disposition to hasten the evacuation as much as possible; and already the administration is very largely in the hands of a high Chinese Official. Recent telegrams have announced the opening of Mukden, Antung, and Tatung to foreign trade and the projected establishment there of Japanese Consulates. To these openings certain Chinese officials in Peking appear to have taken exception on the ground that the declaration should have been made by China, but, seeing that the whole object for which Japan fought was this opening of Manchuria, and that China has engaged herself to the opening of these and other cities, the 'amour propre' of the officials who did not stir a finger themselves to rescue the Manchu tombs from a foreign invader, though they received them back at the hands of Japan, seems to be touched in extraordinary ways.

An extended version of the Japanese declaration in regard to the opening of these cities and Manchuria generally, shows, however, that even these hyper-sensitive officials at Peking have nothing of which to complain. It also clears up the stories of Japanese obstruction to British trade, which resulted in Mr. Hosie's visit of inquiry, and its entirely satisfactory outcome. The declaration reads: Hereto-fore on account of the evacuation not having progressed far enough, the Japanese Government could not very well permit foreign travellers or merchants to enter regions under the control of the Japanese military authorities, nor could the Government by any means have allowed foreign consuls to assume their duties in those districts. But now the Government is in the position to be able to put into practice its declared principles of the open door and equality of opportunity. From the 1st of May foreigners and foreign vessels are to be allowed to visit and enter the districts of Antunghsien and Tatungkou, and foreign consuls to assume their duties at the former port. From the 1st of June, Mukden will be opened to foreign consuls and foreigners will be allowed to travel in the interior of Manchuria generally, except when special inconvenience would be caused to the military authorities. Only, under the prevailing circumstances, the Japanese Government is not able to guarantee any protection or to offer accommodation or other conveniences to travellers. This is impossible at present, considering the existing state of affairs, and if any such traveller should meet with unpleasant experiences at the hands of Hunghutze the Japanese Government will not assume any responsibilities. Travellers would do well, therefore, to remember these conditions. That the Hunghutze danger is not an imaginaryone is very clearly shown by the recent desperate fighting between the brigands and the Chinese troops who are now endeavouring to keeporder. It should be added, to save all misconception, that the opening of South Manchuria to foreigners still excludes Russians, since a special protocol is in existence between the two recents belligerent, who mutually agreed that their respective nationals should not travel in districts under the military administration of the other; but the Japanese Government contemplates the removal of the restriction in regard to Russians at the earliest possible date.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TOKIO.

Baron Bakhmeteff, presented himself on the 9th inst. to the Foreign Office at Tokio and was cordially received by Marquis Saionji, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high officials of the Foreign Office. The "Japan Mail" heartily welcomes the arrival of a Russian Minister once more in Tokio and trusts that his coming may mark the opening of a new era of friendship between Russia and Japan. Up to the outbreak of war in 1904 the relations between the two Empires were invariably promoted in the most amiable manner by the legation at Tiger Gate, and it only remains for Baron Bakhmeteff to revert to the kindly traditions established by his genial predecessors. There is no lack of willingness on Japan's side to restore the old bonds of amity. The Yokohama journal adds that it is not understood to be Russia's intention to dissociate herself from the other Great Powers in converting her Tokio legation into an embassy but she will allow a little time to elapse before taking the step. That is only natural after all.

JAPAN'S ENERGY.

It would seem that Japan does not propose to allow the grass to grow under her feet in making up the time lost in the war or in seizing the benefits of the success then achieved. Various measures are being taken officially and privately for consolidating enterprises and securing foreign capital. Among those may be cited the flotation of a 7 1-2 million yen loan by the Credit Mobilier of Japan in London, the introduction of foreign capital by several railway and other concerns, the amalgamation of shipping services, outside the Japan Mail Steamship Company, and the Osaka Merchantmen Company, an increase of spindles in not a few spinning works, and the starting of water electricity. Some prominent capitalists in Tokio are contemplating to establish a big company to trade in China and another firm hitherto engaged in China trade is greatly augmenting its capital and arrangements. In Shizuoka prefecture a company is being stated, with prefectural assistance, to trade in Manchuria and Corea. In some prefectures the readjustment of farms have commenced. These points are worth noting by the other nations which will hereafter be in competition with Japan or which must arrange for a measure of business co-operation. The fact appears to be that any individual slowness of action in the nation is more than compensated by the national faculties of industry and order which render it especially adept in organisation. And alliance and friendship with a nation so constituted is seen to have its due value. At the same time, it is important to realise that a great portion of this executive activity would not be possible without the co-operation of friendly Powers, so that the conditions of an equal responsibility and equal benefits being shared by other Powers may probably be considered to be demonstrated by the national enterprise.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN AS CARGO.

A great deal of excitement has been caused at Hangang during the last few days through the discovery of a boatload of kidnapped children on the banks of the Yangtze just above the city. A couple of men were trying to dispose of the dead body of a child among the large quantities of lumber stored south of city. The lumber people finding this out made a big row, and demanded that the body should be taken away; they then accompanied the men with the dead child to their boat. They enquired what their business was and were told that they were engaged in the lamp-wick trade. A small quantity of pith wick such as is used in the native lamp was piled up on the deck but scarcely sufficient to provide business for half a dozen people. The suspicions of the lumber-men were aroused and they asked what was in the hold of the boat, and were told in reply that the boat was empty. One of the men, however, heard a deep moaning proceeding from below the deck, and insisted on removing some of the planks to see what it was, and found to his horror twenty-six children huddled together in the hold of the boat. Two of them were girls of eight and nine respectively; all the others were boys between six and ten years of age. This boat-load of live freight was in charge of five men and a woman. It is found now that these people came from Szechuan and have been kidnapping children all the way down the river.

THE MILL INDUSTRY AND THE CORPORATION.

Among other important subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, writes a correspondent, was one which looms larger and larger year by year in both the private and industrial life of this City. It is the eternal Water question. The Hon'ble Mr. Procter in mentioning the fact that both the quality and quantity of the water in the Vehar Lake this year were far below the average, proceeded to impress upon the Mill-owners the seriousness of the position, pointing out that the supply to their Mills had been already very much curtailed and would in the near future be still further curtailed, while the superabundant reserve of water at Tansa could not be utilised simply because the means of bringing it into the City did not exist. We should have thought that even one practical business man might have been found amongst those present whose acquaintance with Civic affairs and local Municipal Finance would be sufficiently comprehensive to guide the Mill-owners on a question which so vitally affects the City and, with the City, their own interests. It was left instead, however, to one who is as prolific in destructive criticism as he is barren in constructive utility to preach a gospel of laissez faire, who throwing the responsibility of existing deficiencies on the forgotten past with its incapable (?) executive, lifted his hands in despair and vowing that he could not say how far they could improve matters, finally staggered a despairing public body with the statement that the Corporation had come to the end of their tether so far as their borrowing powers were concerned. The question, however, is not one which can be disposed of with the nonchalance with which it has been brushed aside by Mr. Wacha. When we are told by the Financial Expert of the Corporation—whose views will doubtless find voice in the Council Hall, while his pen will doubtless run riot among figures the significance of which his despairing brain refuses to grasp—that this City, teeming with its million inhabitants, with signs of its prosperity thrust upon one at every turn, has come to the end of its borrowing powers, and that nothing can be done to help an expanding industry and an expanding wealthy city to maintain an adequate water supply, we say that when these are the views advanced, it is, indeed time that the Corporation was made to realise that one of the duties incumbent upon it is to make adequate provision by any means or measures which it is lawfully competent to them to use or to take for the construction and maintenance of works and means for providing a supply of water for public and private purposes. So says the Municipal Act. That the means are at hand and can be brought into requisition, there is no doubt; but whether they will be availed of by a body whose policy seems to be rather the encouragement of wordy warfare with the Government, the indiscriminate condemnation of responsible officers, and the utilization of powers of local self-government for the furtherance of political and private aims, rather than the public weal is a question which inspires us with a degree of alarm.

I have before me, as I write, the last Budget Estimates for 1906-07, approved by the Corporation, and I find that the rates of taxation are far below the maximum allowed by the law, for while the General Tax stands at 8 5/8 per cent. and the Fire Brigade Tax at 3/8 per cent., the law allows 12 per cent. for the former and 3/4 per cent. for the latter. I am, I believe, correct in stating that the Fire Brigade Tax is one which can be made available only to meet Fire purposes. To arrive at the borrowing powers of the City, therefore, this source of income, in so far as its enhancement is concerned, might be eliminated. A simple proportion sum will, however, show that in so far as the General Tax is concerned, an enhanced revenue of about 11 1/4 lakhs could be obtained. From Town Duties also, I believe, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lakhs more would be forthcoming with the enhanced rates leviable under the law. The total income of Rs. 9,148,000 thus budgeted for 1906-07 could, if necessary, be increased by about 13 lakhs, making the total derivable income of the City about 104 1/2 lakhs. Against this what do we find in the Budgeted expenditure? It is practically only 93 3/4 lakhs as brought out in the General Statement. It behoves us, however, to be wary of pitfalls when wandering in the regions of Municipal Finance. We see that a payment of only Rs. 3,00,000 is to be made to the City Improvement Trust. We note, too, that advances of fully Rs. 30,00,000 have been made for Plague and other purposes from existing Loan Balances, which will have to be replenished hereafter by further loans; and we find also that the full interest and Sinking Fund charges have not been provided for on the last loan raised by the Corporation. Had it been necessary to provide in full for all these charges during this year, I calculate that another Rs. 7,00,000 would have had to be gathered in from the tax-payer and the expenses for the year budgeted for at, say, Rs. 1,01,00,000. I thus arrive at the conclusion that the maximum Municipal income of this City may be put at Rs. 1,04,00,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,0100,000, leaving a surplus of a sum of Rs. 3,00,000. In the face of these facts and figures deduced from the Budgeted Accounts of the Corporation, I think that we are entitled to say that Mr. Wacha's deliverance at the meeting of the Millowners Association has nothing more to recommend it than its melodramatic nature. Clearly his Finance is at fault in these particulars, and the time has come for the application of practical finance rather than theoretical fallacies in the deliberations of the Civic Fathers. Whatever else may be endured, the water supply of a City is the most important and primary factor in its well being under all circumstances and cannot therefore be allowed to sink below the volubility of Municipal oratorical displays at the expense of the population and of the industries by which that population has its being; and unless the Corporation shews immediate signs of rising to its obligations, the Government should step in and rescue the City from the danger that has shewn itself and thereby avert and stave off the disaster that imperils the future, especially as the remedy is an easy one and the Corporation Finance has not, as I have shewn reached the "length of its tether."

THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto visited the Walker Hospital to-day accompanied by Colonel Crooke-Lawless. Afterwards Her Excellency called at North Bank, and inspected the office of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

VICEREGAL LODGE PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

There will be a dinner party followed by a small dance at Viceregal Lodge on Friday the 1st June.

CHARGE OF POISONING A JOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Pratt, a jockey, is being tried in the Calcutta Police Court for falsely charging a Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Byers with theft and attempted poisoning. The Doctor of the General Hospital says Pratt was suffering from alcoholic poisoning. Pratt says he will substantiate the charge. The case is proceeding.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding Western Division, will return to Poona from Mahableshwar at two in the afternoon on 7th June.

Bombay Army Head-Quarters will be established in Poona from that date.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Wrestling Match.

HACKENSCHMIDT'S VICTORY OVER MADRALI.

GOLF: THE BOMBAY MEDAL.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The long-anticipated wrestling match between Georges Hackenschmidt and Ahmad Madrali was fought at Olympia. It was all over in next to no time, and in a raging tumult of cheers the Russian was declared champion of the world. Madrali took his beating as calmly and as impassively as the Sphinx would receive a lashing from a sandstorm. Twice he went down like a great ox, seemingly powerless to withstand the Russian, whirlwind—twice well inside six minutes of wrestling. As a spectacle the great match was disappointing. It was over so soon and so surely. The crowd, 8,000 strong, tense with excitement and full of the anticipation of much more tragic things, expected more of Madrali than they got. Hackenschmidt and Madrali, surrounded by their friends and seconds, were early in their dressing-rooms. Madrali was reported marvellously fit, but a whisper flew around among the journalists, telling the alarming tale that Hackenschmidt was sick! His stomach was wrong! They were anointing him with alcohol! He was faint! He was trembling! Part of it was true. Sheer excitement had upset the Russian, and boiling began to veer, and the odds, weakened just as they do on the morning of a big race when the favourite is reported to be coughing.

Strung to a higher pitch of excitement by this "stable intelligence," the crowd watched and waited hungrily for the appearance of the two mighty men. It was nearly half-past nine before the band played with great gusto, "See, the conquering hero comes!" There was a sudden eddy among the group of privileged persons at the side of the ring, the eddy broke, and through it strode Madrali. Olympia howled as one man. The Turk stalked on to the stage like a ghost in a dream. He looked immense—passionless and colourless; a black overcoat covered him from throat to ankles. His long, oval head, cropped to the scalp, reminded one more of a great grey egg than anything else. He walked to his corner as an automaton walks, and sat down stiffly on a kitchen chair. At the tail-end of the cheers which greeted him came Hackenschmidt, in a brown dressing gown, with tassels flapping dolorously. With his wonderful shoulders concealed by the wrappings of his gown he appeared small and puny compared with the great mass of humanity opposite him. His face—frank and boyish as a rule—was the very picture of misery. It was drab and drawn and withered. His lips were trembling and his eyes were flashing furtive glances across the great auditorium, whilst the cheers hurtled among the rafters of the glass dome. "What's the matter with Hackenschmidt?" whispered the folk in the arena who were near enough to see his sorry face. He sat in a huddle in his corner, and shivered.

The master of the ceremonies came forward and commanded silence. He announced, the greatest athletic event of this century in a voice which could be heard in the furthest corner of the vast building, and then introduced the combatants. Madrali bowed as he had walked—to a nudge of his second, Antonio Pierri, whose motion suggested funnily that he had put a penny in the slot and so set the Turk agoing. Hackenschmidt's acknowledgment was sheepish. He looked as if he badly needed a pick-me-up. The magic draught was not long in coming. At a signal from Mr. G. T. Dunning, the referee, the men stripped. Madrali, except for a black bib cloth and a pair of blue drawers, was naked to the soles after kicking off a pair of flappy Turkish slippers. His opponent wore black drawers, socks, and gymnasium shoes. His wonderful shoulders and arms were ribbed with muscle too developed and too mighty for actual beauty but astonishing to see. Madrali's bulky, uncouth figure made a striking contrast. His were the long, flat muscles of the East. His long thighs were steel-cased for strength. His back was smooth rock. There was endurance grim and terrible in every line of him. But there was too much of the elephant about him. He lacked nimbleness, and it was the lack of nimbleness that laid him out in the end.

At the call of time, and in a silence through which one little cough away in a distant gallery broke like a rifle shot, the Turk and the Russian leaped like cats to the mat. And at that moment life and confidence came back to Hackenschmidt, whose apparent collapse was nothing more than tremendous excitement, worked up to a pitch almost heartbreaking. He knew that in the catch-as-catch-can style Madrali was cunning and relentless if he could only get time—time to wear his man down and to grind the spirit out of him. And Hackenschmidt's one idea was to limit the time to a mere handful of seconds, if he only could, and not save himself for an endurance test. After a few lightning flashes of the preliminary sparring the Russian jumped in for a neck hold, and got Madrali's head down. But Madrali waved his arms around Hackenschmidt's waist, and hugged and hugged until his opponent bent nearly double. Hackenschmidt made a wild grab at the Turk's neck, and got a hold which was near enough to the strangle grip to cause Madrali to squirm away and protest, mumbling to the referee as he explained in pantomimic passes with his hands. In another moment the pair were at it again, crouching like to tigers for a spring. And here Madrali made his first bad mistake. He tried his favourite dodge—a sudden spring to get a leg-hold. But Hackenschmidt, sharp as a needle, was on the look-out for that. He hopped back an inch, and no more. Madrali's hand smote the air, and the impetus of his fruitless grab upset his balance. His right arm went up to steady himself, and like an arrow, the Russian leaped in, took his man under that arm, and swung him round. Down with a thud and a grunt went the Turk. Hackenschmidt was on him, and Madrali went over in a body-roll which no power on earth could stop. There was one wild struggle, a helpless kick or two, and Madrali was pinned to the carpet in a fair and straight throw in 1min. 34sec. Madrali staggered up, shook himself, and stalked back to his corner, while, in a storm of cheers, Hackenschmidt, pale as death but smiling, slipped on his dressing-gown and departed to his dressing-room for the fifteen minutes' interval. Madrali stayed where he was, solacing himself with a rough towel.

For the second bout the Russian was a raging favourite. Madrali's obvious clumsiness and his disability to get out of a tight place sent him down with rush in the estimation of his followers, whose only hope now was for their champion to get his opponent down on the mat and squeeze him to impotence. And lo! in the second bout Madrali found his haven. Twice he dived for the leg hold. Twice he got it, being craftier this time after his first stinging lesson in carelessness. Twice Hackenschmidt broke away. And then in a whirl of heaving flesh both men came to earth with a bump. Madrali was on top. He wriggled behind the Russian, and wrapped his sinewy arms round his waist. Hackenschmidt made a bridge, crouching on all-fours, whilst Madrali kneaded him remorselessly—a painful process which has churned many a great wrestler into sickness and partial unconsciousness. A minute or so of this set the Russian sweating. His white skin glistened in the blaze of the electric light. His face was twisted with pain. And still the inexorable Turk gruelled and gruelled his opponent. Thinking, no doubt, he had weakened him sufficiently he made a grab at his ankle. That did not come off, so Madrali ground his knee into the Russian's thigh. This was not strictly cricket and Mr. Dunning promptly stopped it. Hackenschmidt just watched for his chance. It came with startling suddenness. Incautiously Madrali loosed his waist hold and tried a half-nelson on the Russian's right arm, but found it too strong even for his muscles, whereupon Hackenschmidt got a left wrist hold and a leg lock simultaneously, strained the mighty muscles of his shoulders almost to bursting point, and with a heave which showed incredible strength hurled his man clean over. The crowd went mad with excitement. "He's got him! He's got him!" they yelled. He had. Fiercely, furiously, panting and straining, Hackenschmidt flung his whole weight upon the prostrate Turk. It was the

biggest effort he had ever made. For a breathless moment Madrali struggled. Then he collapsed with a sob, and Mr. Dunning smote Hackenschmidt upon the shoulders with a sounding slap which signalised that the championship of the world had been won and that the terrible Turk had been beaten. "Time four minutes" cried Mr. Mansell, the time keeper and like an avalanche the crowd swarmed, roaring, into the arena. Hackenschmidt, breathless but beaming, flung on his gown danced like a fairy down the steps, and fell into the congratulatory embraces of his friends. He had not given the Olympians much of a show for their money. The graceful tricks and twists and acrobatics of the catch-as-cach-can school were not for him. He had won in a whirlwind. The terrible Turk shrugged his shoulders, wrapped himself up in his cloak and his kismet, and went home silently.

The spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club was held over the old course at St. Andrews a few days ago. Play was, as usual, over eighteen holes, and the prizes were the silver Cross and the Bombay Medal, the respective winners of which last year were J. W. B. Pease, with 76, and C. C. Wedderburn, with 79. On the occasion under notice the weather was cold and, in the afternoon, wet while a stiff breeze prevailed. As a result scoring ruled high. Pease, A. G. Barr, (the amateur champion), the Hon. C. Scott and J. E. Laidlay were notable absentees, but the 78 entrants included many leading players. Edward Blackwell, most famous of long drivers, secured the Silver Cross with a score of 82. He was the winner of the same trophy in 1902 and 1903, in each of which years his score was 79. He has also held at different times the King William IV. medal, the George Glennie aggregate medal, the Calcutta Cup and the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase—in fact every first prize put up for annual competition by the Royal and Ancient Club. For the Bombay Medal W. Herbert Fowler, Robert Maxwell and J. Stuart Paton tied at 83. On playing of the tie Maxwel proved successful with 81 (38 out and 43 home). Fowler took 85 and Stuart Paton 87. The leading returns in order of merit in the competition were. Edward Blackwell 82. R. Maxvell W. H. Fowler, and J. S. Paton, 83. N. F. Hunter, 85. L. Balfour-Melville, 86. R. B. Sharp. A. C. M. Croome, W. Norman Boase, and J. Younger, jun, 87. J. A. Shaw 88. W. E. Fairlie and D. J. Lamb, 89.

Mr. Newburn, the hon. secretary of the Lawn-Tennis Association, states that in the international matches for the Davis Cup this season America has agreed to play under revised regulations. These stipulate that while each country nominates four players twenty-one days before the contest it need not be declared who shall play in singles or in the doubles. Australasia played under a friendly agreement to this effect last year, so they are expected to accept the revision. France and Austria have not yet replied, so they were wired to. In order to avoid any misunderstanding and enable all the international players to take part in the English championships should they wish to do so, the dates have been altered, and the Davis Cup final will be decided at Wimbledon on June 15, 16, and 18.

WATER!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you but you will see that I really cannot help it. No complaint appears to be loud enough to reach the ears of the Water Department of our Municipality unless through the Press. My complaint is about water which I never get in time. I seldom, if ever, get my taps open by 5-30 a. m. never at 5. Again the same thing in the evening. One never knows whether the taps will open at 4-29, 5 or 5-30. Is there nobody responsible to see that the branch sluices are opened at right times? I have often noticed some coolies, or people who looked very much like coolies, opening the road sluices, and if it is to these executive officials that the matter of opening our water taps is left, then we could not have been left to the mercy of a better pack of lazy and irregular persons. However I trust the Water Department will be pleased to take notice of this. It will be such a blessing, especially in this weather, to those who have to attend their morning duties in time, as also to those who have to be out by 4 or 4-30 p. m. to keep their evening calls.—Yours, &c.

M. R. H.

Moos Buildings, Grant Road, May 20.

THE HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

MESSRS PHIROZSHA B. PETIT and Company writing from Hongkong on May 4th report on the market as follows:—

We had anticipated a demand with some improvement in prices in our yarn market, when the last mail left, but unfortunately the result turned out otherwise. The recent continued heavy rains in the interior and the consuming districts inundated the country around and caused some panic. Canton and Honan and other adjacent villages are under two feet of water. The creeks used by boats going to Kamchuck and other places have overflowed to such an extent that the country for miles around is one sheet of water only the tops of trees tops of the houses and hills being visible. The rise of the tide in the West River is abnormal, the Chinese never expected the exceptional rise at this time of the year. Rice crop threatens to be a total failure and a very big rise in price is anticipated. Here in Hongkong several of the Chinese dealers are it is reported afraid to make purchases owing to the above-mentioned reasons and importers are forcing the market hence business reported is insignificant and for immediate requirements only. Those of the foreign merchans who were not willing sellers in the hope of a rise re-purchased some cheap lots during the first few days of the fortnight simply to re-sell them at a profit when a suitable opportunity occurred Others again are not selling their holdings at very low current rates, as they anticipate a rise. Clearances during the period are too small compared with the same time in the previous years, and Chinese and foreign merchants all unanimously declare that they have not seen, for the past twenty years such bad times. Prices of some mills are not quoted in this circular as it is hard to state at what price the particular shop can be sold.

Advices from the Northern Ports are also adverse to our local market. A huge Chinese failure with big liabilities is reported in Newchwang. The Japanese are the masters of the field there. The Russian Railways also have, as it were conspired to make matters worse. These Railways pay high wages to labourers working on the line and that depletes the industrial market of its weavers. For the present flatness is the main feature of the markets there. From many quarters hopes are, however, entertained of an early revival.

The Market closes dull and quiet.

No. 20s.—A satisfactory business is reported in this count, compared with the sales of other counts.

No. 16s.—A few threads changed hands for the Northern Market.

No. 12s.—Some forced sales were effected at a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale.

No. 10s.—Sales insignificant, and for immediate requirements only; prices show a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale.

No. 8s.—No business is reported in this count. It remains neglected.

No. 6s.—Only one thread (10 bales) changed hands; others are out of favour.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise about 10 bales of No. 8s.; 65 bales of No. 10s; 10 bales of No. 12s; 300 bales of No. 16s; and 1115 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1 650 bales.

Arrivals per steamers Lightning (from Calcutta), and Tientsin, Trieste and Dongola (from Bombay) of about 6 455 bales for this port and about 17,800 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 0,450 bales.

Unsold Stock is estimated at about 71,500 bales.

Uncleared stock is estimated at about 45 bales.

Local Yarns.—No business reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Sale of about 150 bales of No. 16s. at dols 130 to dols 132 are reported.

Cotton—Ruled rather quiet best and fair fetched dols 22 to dols 24 per picul for about 340 bales.

Exchange.—We quote to-day, as under:—

India T. T.	at Rs. 135 7/4 per cent.	
" Demand	at Rs. 137 1/4	
London T. T.	at Sh. 9.1 1/8=1 dols.	
" Demand	at Sh. 9.1 3/16=1 dols.	
Shanghai	at Tls. 71 3/4=dols 100.	
Silver	at Tls. 30 11/16d. per oz.	

THE OVER-CARRIED "DONGOLA" PASSENGERS.

RETURN BY THE P. & O. "DEVANHA."

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 16.

FIVE of the Dongola's overcarried passengers arrived in Colombo to-day by the P. & O. Devanha. The Dongola, it will be remembered, left Bombay on the 19th of April. The day before her arrival at Colombo a case of plague was discovered on board. The ships was placed in strict quarantine, and 23 passengers for Ceylon were refused permission to land, being carried on to Penang where they arrived on the 25th April. There, in spite of the fact that a second death from plague had occurred the day before the port was reached, no restrictions were placed upon the passengers disembarking.

In spite of the leniency of the Penang authorities, more trouble befel the overcarried passengers. The P. & O. Arcadia reached the port two days after the arrival of the Ceylon passengers on the 25th April but the P & O. Agent, telegraphing for instructions, was informed that the passengers were not to return by that boat as the Ceylon Government would again refuse them permission to land. They were compelled, therefore, to wait for a later boat. Most of the 26 left by the B. I. s. s. Teesta, for Madras, on April 29th, the rest waiting for the next available P. & O. boat, which was the Devanha, leaving Penang on the 12th instant.

Those who have now reached Ceylon are Miss Vaughan, the sister of Mr. William Vaughan, of Madulsima, Prof. E. H. McDougall, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, Mr. R. A. Don, a Bombay banker, and two Church of England Sisters, who are doing missionary work at Poona. With the exception of Miss Vaughan, who has come out to reside in the island, all were holiday makers. Naturally, all of them have had their holiday spoiled. Prof. McDougall was to have spent about 5 1-2 weeks in Nuwara Eliya, where he intended doing some literary work, and where a friend has been waiting a fortnight for him. Now he can only taste of the beauties of our Sanatorium for 12 days. The two Sisters and Mr. Don have spent their leave on the high seas and in dreary Penang, and sail for Bombay at noon to-morrow by the Devanha; so that the only known Dongola passengers who will really make a stay in the island are Miss Vaughan and Mr. McDougall.

The returned passengers have no complaint to make against the P. & O. Co.'s treatment. Mr. McDougall described the Company as having behaved excellently; and he expressed no opinion as to whether the Captain of the Dongola could have safely landed them ashore in boats at Galle. What he does complain of, however, is the action of the Ceylon Government. He says the passengers' complaints are: That the action of the Ceylon Government was unnecessarily severe, as it is well-known that plague rarely attacks European; and that the Europeans on board the Dongola for Ceylon were respectable first and second-class passengers to whom permits, with instruction to report until the quarantine period of ten days had elapsed, might have been given.

Secondly: if the Ceylon Government think it is necessary to enforce quarantine regulations to such an extent, they should provide a quarantine station nearer Colombo than Galle, which appears to be inaccessible inasmuch as the Government of Ceylon refused to allow the detained passengers to go by special train to Galle and the captain maintained that he could not land them there; and

Thirdly: that, through the action of the Ceylon Government passengers were not allowed to return to Ceylon by the "Arcadia."

Professor McDougall has not heard whether the passengers would have to stand the expense they had been put to. No demand has yet been made for the additionally passage money, and he has been informed that this would not be called for. On arrival at Penang the passengers in a body refused to pay any additional fare. The P. and O. Agent, who was without instructions paid all hotel bills, but did not bind himself that passengers would not be charged with them at a later date.

DOES NOT EXONERATE THE P. & O.

Another passenger who has been interviewed is Mr. R. A. Don, of the Bombay Bank. He also was pleased with the treatment the P. and O. Company had meted out to the unfortunate passengers they were overcarrying. He understood that the Company paid all expenses. He did complain, however, that his leave had been wasted, and he did not exonerate the Shipping Company from all the blame. The over-carried passengers, he maintains, could have been landed at Galle, if not by the steamer entering the harbour, then in boats. The Ceylon Government he blames for not having its quarantinstation properly situated, and the Steamship Company again for not placing their crews under sufficiently lengthy quarantine in Bombay to ensure their being free from disease.

Two prominent passengers, one a commissioner of Police and a Parsee, are consulting counsel on the question of whether the Ceylon Government, in not having its quarantine station properly placed, and the Steamship Company, in not landing passengers at Galle, have not rendered themselves liable to pay compensation. Another section of the over-carried passengers are trying to discover whether a Steamship Company is legally entitled to enforce a contract under such regulations, for instance as that which provides that an overcarried passenger shall pay his own fare. The majority of the Ceylon passengers by the Dongola were visitors, though they were one or two business men. One of them, who was coming out to fulfil an electrical contract, claimed that he had lost two thousand pounds through the contretemps. Another estimated his loss at £1,000. Ceylon was probably a loser too, for practically all the people holiday making were obliged or decided to spend their holiday elsewhere.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, is reported to have said that the Dongola could have comfortably landed her passengers at Galle.

Mr. Buckland, P. and O. Agent in Colombo, said, as far as he knew, the over-carried passengers on the Dongola would be required to pay the cost of the over-carriage as well as any hotel expenses paid on their behalf by the Company.

As to the contention of the passengers that they could have been landed at Galle in boats he could, he said, express no opinion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards:	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	9	32
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	10	23
E Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	6	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	13	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	15
G Mahim and Worli	9	8	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	72	63	182
Total plague deaths to date	132	478	288,2125
Same date last year	83	93	1185

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	nil

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

THE Leeds police-constable E. T. Jones who some time ago sent a picture to the Royal Academy, which was accepted but afterwards crowded out, has tempted fortune again, and another work from his brush—a landscape—has been accepted for the forthcoming exhibition. A pupil of his—J. W. Topham—also sent in a picture, and this too has been accepted. Jones is caretaker at the Leeds Town Hall.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

In the Andamans, on the South Burma Coast, in Assam and South-West Bengal the rainfall has been nearly general. In South-Eastern Bengal it has been local. Showers occurred in the extreme north and several thunderstorms in South India. The chief falls are:—Port Blair and Mergui one inch, Tavoy one and a half inch, Rangoon and Tezpur half an inch, Dhubri one inch, Silchar half an inch, Cherrapoonjee one inch, Mymensingh three inches, Burdwan, Srinagar, Sonemarg, Kodaikanal and Cochin half an inch: North-Westerly winds are blowing on the Pegu Coast and the moist air is not flowing as freely as normal into the interior of Burma where the skies now are practically clear. Winds in South-West Bengal and Orissa have shifted from a south-westerly to a southerly direction with a slightly westerly component. This has caused the extension of cloud in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and a decrease in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley. The air has also become damper in North Bengal and Bihar. Temperature has continued to rise in the United Provinces but has fallen rapidly in the extreme north owing to recent disturbed weather. Cloud has increased. In Kashmir skies are heavily overcast but are practically clear in the plains of Upper India, In the Peninsula there have been no large changes. Rainfall is likely to continue on the South Burma Coast and local rain in North-east India. Several falls may be expected in Kashmir and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 21st MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 15th	.....	SE	G	91·3	76·2	78	.....	7711	.....
Jask	29·684	SE	G	91·3	76·2	78	.....	.....	+5·42
Muscat 15th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1·03	.....
Aden 15th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4·97	.....
Lahore	29·592	Calm	5	109·4	81·3	43	.....	4·33	+0·63
Simla	29·570	E	1	105·3	83·6	38	.....	2·24	+1·33
Delhi	29·586	W	8	106·7	86·5	.....	.....	2·12	−0·80
Agra	29·559	SW	7	108·	86·9	45	.....	2·76	+0·17
Cawnpore	29·550	W	3	108·4	87·3	53	.....	0·78	+0·01
Allahabad	29·518	W	3	110·8	89·5	42	.....	1·27	−1·43
Jhansi	29·529	WNW	10	111·3	89·7	52	.....	4·36	−0·66
Jacobabad	29·618	SE	4	112·7	94·1	51	.....	2·41	+3·25
Karachi	29·735	WNW	18	99·4	80·2	77	.....	1·55	+0·80
Joypore	29·630	WNW	7	100·2	81·6	37	.....	1·48	+0·20
Ajmere	29·586	W	7	103·4	82·3	38	.....	1·32	+0·21
Deesa	29·760	WSW	11	107·5	76·4	69	.....	0·57	−0·03
Ahmedabad	29·777	SW	6	105·3	78·1	81	.....	1·31	+0·32
Bhuj	29·758	WSW	21	10 ·1	77·0	78	.....	1·64	+1·22
Jamnagar	29·789	WSW	21	101·3	78·6	86	.....	2·36	+0·49
Dwarka	29·800	WSW	16	83·3	80·3	79	.....	0·75	.....
Rajkot	29·793	SW	14	105·4	75·7	87	.....	.....	+0·14
Bhavnagar									
Para	29·790	NW	11	101·6	78·5	53	.....	0·18	−0·34
Veraval	29·796	WNW	15	89·1	79·3	84	.....	0·42	−0·29
Neemuch	29·703	WSW	13	105·0	81·7	55	.....	1·08	−0·06
Indore	29·745	W	12	104·1	79·6	59	.....	0·21	−0·33
Sangor	29·744	WNW	10	104·0	79·0	59	.....	0·79	+0·23
Jubbulpore	29·652	NNW	5	109·0	87·2	29	.....	3·65	+0·71
Hoshangabad	29·63.	WSW	5	108·8	81·3	38	.....	0·31	−1·69
Khandwa	29·718	NW	12	103·2	82·6	49	.....	0·99	−1·19
Raipur	29·59	W	4	101·8	87·4	57	.....	5·59	+1·13
Nagpur	29·635	NW	11	113·4	89·2	29	.....	3·34	−0·27
Amraoti	29·676	WNW	9	110·4	82·8	43	.....	0·86	+1·53
Akola	29·699	WNW	24	111·1	82·9	16	.....	1·23	−1·25
Surat	29·772	W	8	95·7	78·6	66	.....	0·19	−0·19
Malegaon	29·733	WNW	12	106·3	76·9	49	.....	0·18	−1·02
Bombay	29·850	WNW	19	91·5	81·4	72	.....	1·19	−0·48
Poona	29·830	W	13	101·2	71·4	55	.....	0·93	+1·58
Ahmednagar	29·748	NW	11	104·9	72·6	42	.....	0·84	−1·43
Aurangabad	29·725	W	15	103·9	74·7	42	.....	1·81	.....
Sholapur	29·759	NW	13	103·	79·4	46	.....	1·13	−1·69
Ratnagiri	29·814	N	16	92·8	81·9	85	.....	1·70	+0·37
Bijapur	29·786	W	12	103·4	76·2	48	.....	0,97	−2·29
Belgaum	29·800	WSW	15	98·3	70·4	74	.....	7·30	−1·97
Hurmugoa	29·821	NE	16	90·9	83·4	70	.....	1·41	−1·43
Karwar	29·831	WNW	9	91·5	83·4	70	.....	0·32	−3·15
Mangalore	29·831	WNW	9	92·4	81·9	67	.....	6·30	−1·13
Calicut	29·784	NW	15	90·2	78·2	47	.....	9·5	−5·34
Cochin	29·801	NNE	F	90·3	74·7	81	.....	12·90	−5·03
Bangalore	29·793	WNW	10	96·3	72·3	64	.....	4·28	−4·06
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·674	Calm	5	1 8 8	8·6	39	.....	3·11	−0·59
Masulipatam.	29·983	SSE	13	9·3	81	5 90	.....	0·10	−2·15
Bellary	29·728	WNW	10	107·0	81·3	31	.....	1·38	−2·63
Cuddapa	29·713	NW	G	111·0	87·0	36	.....	2·87	−4·00
Madras	29·787	S	10	95·0	83·0	68	.....	16·38	−5·48
Coimbatore	29·7 2	Calm	7	95·4	8 5	78	.....	3·98	−4·70
Trichinopoly	29·765	SW	5	103·1	81·1	78	0·24	10·76	−2·24
Nagapatam.	29·713	W	11	99·4	77·2	69	.....	12·01	−20·92
Colombo	29·812	SSE	8	87·5	80·5	83	.....	23 79	−22·46

In column Wind "Bats per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular with the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi, Khandwa, and Poona.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Colombo, Masulipatam, Mormugao and Jacobabad, southerly at Madras and north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms prevail in other places.

The force has been fresh to strong at Mamugao, Poona, Raipur, Aurangabad, Akola, Veraval, Dwarka, Ajmere, and Karachi.

Temperature.—The maximum does not vary much from normal but the minimum is 90 in excess at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and Nagpur and the lowet 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Cuddapah, Mangalore, Belgaum, Karwar, Raipur Karachi.

Rain.—Cochin reports more than half an inch and Colombo light showers.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" May 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal: Mr R B Bainbridge, Deputy Magistrate and D puty Collector

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates noted against their names: Capt W L Trafford MB IMS 11th Jan, Cap A F Pilkington MS 22nd Jan, Capt A K Lauddie MB IMS 23rd Jan Cap C L Dunn IMS afternoon of 1 t Feb Lieut C A Gill IMS afternoon of 29 h Jan

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt or Burma for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties: Cap W H Simpson 93d Burma Infantry Lieut W R B Stacey 92nd Punjabis

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr W Harris MRCVS has been appointed to the India Civil Veterinary Dept with effect from the 27th April and is posted for training to Bengal

Mr G E Morfel Officiating Conservator of Forests 3rd grade Burma is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days combined with leave on urgent private affairs for three months and eighteen days with effect from the 2 th April Mr Morfel reverted from that date to the class of Deputy Conservators on the Burma list From the same date Mr F J Branthwaite Deputy Conservator of Forests 2nd (officiating 1st) grade Burma is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests 3rd grade in charge of the Tenasserim Circle

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M J Scobie Superintending Engineer 1st Class Central Provinces is transferred to Bengal and is appointed Chief Engineer in that Province with the rank of Chief Engineer 2nd Class permanent with effect from the 11th April

Messrs W T Porter W O Phillips and W Kelly Accountants 1st grade attached to the offices of the Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Calcutta the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Central Provinces and the Accountant General Public Works Department respectively are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts

Mr J G Davis Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with effect from the 10th May during the absence of Mr E S Bellasis Superintending Engineer on combined leave and until further orders

Mr A W Slater Executive Engineer 1st grade United Provinces has been permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 14th May

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W E Preston Agent Chartered Bank of India Australia and China to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr Reginald Murray

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major H A D Prenzer Royal Engineers are placed at the offect from the 17th April

The undermentioned officers of the unattached list are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 18th May 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1906-07	£17,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 12th May 1906 by Council Bills	£14,57,071
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 13th May 1906 to 31st March 1907	£15,342,929

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 11-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99	= "
1 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1-2	= "
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= "

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 1-4	= + 3-16
2 months hence	29 3-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	67 1-8	= + 3-16

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·49 1-2	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= "
2 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 do	= "
6 " " "	3 1-2 do	= "
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 do	= "

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7-8	= "
7 day market loans	3	= "

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Calcutta	150,000
Gold to do	10,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1-4 May sellers quiet

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 sellers

WHEAT—Red Karachi 29 1-2 May-June sellers, quiet

RAPESEED—Brown 42 1-2 M-J sellers firm

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 41 1-4—1-4 M-J sellers dull

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 7 7-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000, Spot 6·18—7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports nil. Futures closed steady.

May-June 5·97	June-July 5 98	July-Aug. 5 98
Aug.-Sep. 5·91	Sep.-Oct. 5·80	Oct-Nov 5 73
Nov-Dec. 5 71	Dec.-Jan 5·71	Jan.-Feb. 5 71

Receipts at U. Ports 10,000
Do. last year 15,000
Exports to Great Britain 7 000
Do. do Continent 2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot		11·95—5
Futures, month of July		11·17—8
Do. do Dec		10·30—7

a Declined owing to bearish visible supply figures and b Official weather reports considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-8—1-16
Futures months of July	11 37—7
Do. do Aug	11 07—8
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Liverpool week's sales	71,000
Do Stock	9,61,000
London	16,000
Total visible supply	2,840,000
	−80,000
Do " " East Indian	245,000
" quantity in sight	10,150,000
	+40,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Saturday, 19th May 1906:—

Cotton	4,663 bales.
Wheat	10,228 cwts.
Linseed	11,336 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,394 do
Gingelyseed	1,40 do
Poppyseed	5,672 do
Groundnut	8 do
Castorseed	3,741 do
Rice	3,393 do
Myrabollams	3,376 do
Cottonseed	17,979 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	5,698 do
Joowar	265 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 5,38,125
Ex s. s. Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, MAY 21.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A. 1s 4 1-4d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	154
Shanghai 30 do	214 1-2
Japan 30 do	156 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	93·3
1st Settlement, 31st May.	93·7

Money market, Tone, firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p
Ready	7 14 0
Forward Sept	8 7 0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 5 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 8 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady

Ready	8 7 0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	38 8 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi	4 12 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ..... 12,000 bales
Imports ..... 5,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·98 +1	5·99 +1	5·99 +1
Aug.-Sept. 5·92 +1	Sept.-Oct. 5·81 +3	Oct.-Nov. 5·74 +1
Nov.-Dec. 5·72 +1	Dec.-Jan 5·72 +1	Jan-Feb. 5·72 +1

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with only a very moderate enquiry from shippers for cheap lots of ready cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fty. terms)	192	182	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fty. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	190	1·9	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	210	204	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	211	205 ... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	209 ... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	211	205	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	214	208	... do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	212	207	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	219	213	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	263	253 ... do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	...	...	240	230 ... 25th May,
Do (H. G.)	...	...	230	220 210 do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	200	203 ... Ready.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	190 ... 25th May
Westerns	...	...	...	238 25th May.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	...	273 ... Ready.

SHARE.—The market has been closed to-day on account of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Runchoddas Callianji, a prominent member of the share and Stock Brokers' Association. The deceased was lately nominated a director of this Association. He has left a widow, and a large circle of friends and relatives who mourne his loss deeply.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th May as compared with the statement of the 12th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	May 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	39,00,000	39,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,77,905	44,79,134
Public Deposits at Branches	1,31,59 014	94,80,667
Other Deposits	7,15,04,203	7,06,33 007
Post Bills	18 330	18,360
Sundries	23 43,139	23 96,8 9
Rs.	1,059 24,003	1,052 37,016
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,32 349	1,10,65,106
Other authorised Securities	31,74 701	31,40,914
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1 41 47 519	1,12 71 991
Loans do. do.	2 23 08 971	2 18,44,080
Bills discounted and purchased	2 92 62 349	2,73,74 772
Dead Stock	2,88 110	2,97 561
Stamps and Stationery	4 152	4,032
Balances with other Banks	7,45,461	3,72,6 3
Sundries	4,31,107	4,49,424
Cash	2,41,29,211	2,69,88 459
	10

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHEN Mr. Haldane assmed Office, he entertaiedy some hope that he might be abls to reduce militarn expenditure by diminishing the garrisons abroad. There, he said, lay the great cause of military outlay. We hope by this time he has abandoned any such idea, for scarcely a week goes by without some fresh indication of increasing danger in one part of the world or another. Scarcely had events in Natal and the condition prevailing throughout South Africa, given warning that no reduction of strength was possible in that quarter, when menaces in another part of Africa made it necessary to arrange for an increase of the British troops. We unreservedly congratulate the Government upon the decision to augment the garrison of Egypt to a strength of about 5,000. This has relation to the somewhat sinister activity of Turkey. Whether Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, who is acting for the Ottoman Government, really intends to hold to the impossible proposal that the Porte should be allowed to occupy any coast in the Sinaitic Peninsula south of a line drawn from El Arcesh to Suez, and to construct a railway from Akaba to Suez via Nakhl, we do not know, but Great Britain cannot afford to see Egypt compelled to acquiesce in the presence of invaders on her territory. The three companies of the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers in Crete have orders to join the regiment in Egypt, and the Inniskilling Dragoons and U Battery, R. H. A. will follow, with other troops. The Sublime Porte requires to be checked in its stirring up of the Islamic populations but the real significance is held by some to lie elsewhere. Germany, though she has no foothold in the Mediterranean, is displaying activity from the Pillars of Hercules to the Levant, and is using "Turkey" which she has reorganised as a fighting power as her cat's-paw. The correspondent of the Temps discerns significant facts showing that the effects of German intervention in Morocco are not exhausted, but are leading to Mussulman agitation even in Tunis which is giving rise to trouble. German agents are said to be gathering throughout the Regency affirming that the real protector of the Mussulmans is the German Emperor, and that the Sultan of Turkey is going to recover Tunis. Thus, wherever Mr. Haldane looks in the African continent from one end of it to the other, he will observe that we are likely to need more troops rather than fewer.

Mr. Haldane has before him for consideration the question of the creation of a General Staff. The question is an important one, and no doubt will receive all the consideration it deserves. We would, however, urge upon the Minister for War, whilst he is going into this matter, the desirability—in fact, the necessity—of also considering the formation of an Administrative Staff, which in its way is of equal importance. Had such a trained staff existed in 1899, we should not now be engaged in disentangling the chaos which in the affairs of administration existed, and we fear still exists in South Africa and elsewhere. It is generally found that the bulk of fighting men are averse to diving into routine details of a clerical nature which more often than not are novel to them, as well as irksome. The result is inevitable; too much is left in the hands of irresponsible persons, who if they are not actuated by high motives of duty, take advantage of their opportunities and make hay whilst the sun shines, the only true remedy for an evil of this kind is to provide two classes of selected and properly qualified officers; one to supervise training and the art of war; the other—the business men of the Army—to deal with military administration only.

There are many good and valuable officers well fitted to be leaders in the field, who are quite out of their element when endeavouring to cope with routine, and especially financial routine. On the other hand, there are numerous highly-trained administrative officers who are eminently fitted to be specially placed in charge of offices. To encourage really able men to fit themselves for the responsibilities connected with the financial and other multifarious questions falling under the head of Administration it would doubtless be necessary to offer a fair proportion of higher appointments as a goal to aspire to. We are convinced that such a system as this we advocate is the only practical means by which we can ever secure true efficiency and obtain a proper supply of thoroughly-trained experts for indoor as well as outdoor work. So long as we jog along, making our generals and their staffs Jacks-of-all-trades, so long must we except vast sums of money to be frittered away as was the case in South Africa, and is to-day in every branch of the Army. Mr. Haldane has a fair opportunity of investigating the matter with which we deal. If his efforts in this direction should have the effect of placing our system on a better and more practical basis than the South African War proved it to be, he will be in position to take credit for having done something in the direction of practical Army reform.

This month witnesses the beginning of a brigading of the Militia battalions at Salisbury Plain, and during the month of May a larger body of Militia will be seen there than has been assembled since the special Militia Army Corps was mobilised during the war. The authorities are, quite properly attaching to the Militia the importance it deserves, and we greatly hope that they will be able to put it upon a better and more efficient footing, so that it may become the useful force it ought to be as second line of the Army. A very great deal will have to be done before it can assume that duty. The Militia camps at Parkhouse and Bulford are an indication of a new estimate set upon the Militia, although we believe some Militia officers maintain that local training would be preferable. The 5th and 6th Batns. of the Worcestershire Regiment and the Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and Oxford battalions are engaged in their preliminary training at Bulford and Parkhouse, while the 5th and 6th Warwickshire battalions are training at Wedgenock Camp, but about the middle of May the whole force will assemble at Parkhouse for further training and the 7th Batn. of the King's Royal Rifle Corps will go into camp at Perham Down, thus bringing the whole force of Militia assembled to a very respectable standard in numbers, and we are quite sure in quality also.

The results of the first tests of the gunlayers for this year so far as they have yet been reported, demonstrate in the clearest possible manner the great change in the condition and prospect of naval gunnery which have been brought about by the action of the Admiralty last January. It was then made perfectly clear by circular letter that the naval authorities were determined to regard these tests, and the others with which they are combined, as a means of estimating the actual battle-worthiness of each individual vessel, and that their satisfaction or the reverse would depend upon these results. As we have often said in these columns it was only necessary for the Admiralty to show itself in earnest in this matter in order to bring about that change in the aspect in which naval gunnery is regarded by the Service, which is not only desirable, but absolutely essential to efficiency. Added to the publication of the results which has unquestionably aroused and stimulated the spirit of emulation, the action of the Admiralty and the notice, favourable or otherwise, they have taken of the relative position of the ships in the published list, has had an effect which must in every way be considered most gratifying. Although no official account of the records has yet been issued we may be certain that it will not be delayed longer than is necessary after all the ships have fired. In the meantime, unofficially, we learn that the King Edward VII., Crescent and Hindustan have made scores with varying classes of guns which are so brilliant as to eclipse the best performances of last year, and which will take great exertions on the part of other ships to excel or even to equal. It is not, however, to the performances of the best ships that we must look for satisfaction in the practice on this and future occasions; what we want to see is a very much higher average, and no disappointing tail of vessels in which the shooting is absolutely bad.

The French Commission nominated by ministerial decree last June to examine proposals for codifying the different laws which regulate the recruiting of the personel of the Navy, and, with discretion and certain indispensable arrangements, to decide also upon the possibility of reducing the period of service of the inscrits maritimes to two years, has rendered its report. The report is a document of considerable extent, and much importance. It is agreed that the legislative arrangements shall be codified afresh, bringing all the enactements into a single text or general law. It is chowever, pointed out that it is impossible in normal conditions, with a service of two years, to constitute, prepare, and train the body of men necessary for the fleet. Authority is produced for the belief that a long period of apprenticeship is necessary for men who have to know and understand in all their details guns, torpedoes, and engines, and, as M. Bos has said, experience demonstrates that ships of war are worth in the hour of combat what their officers and men are worth.

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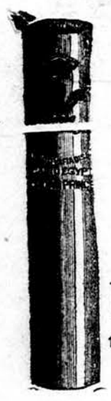

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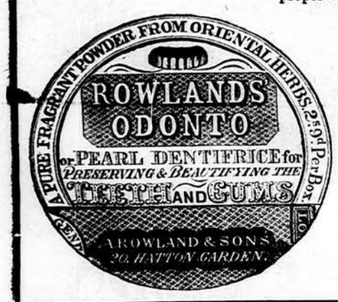
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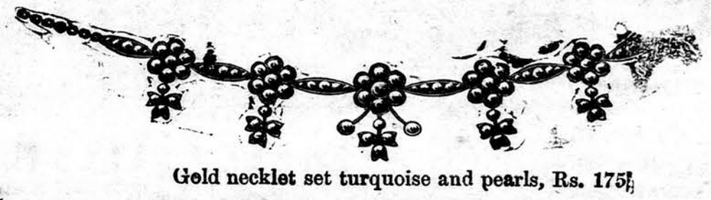

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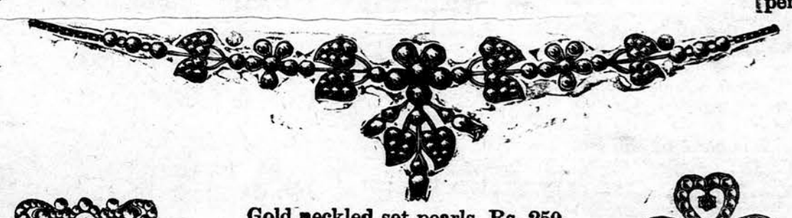
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necked set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

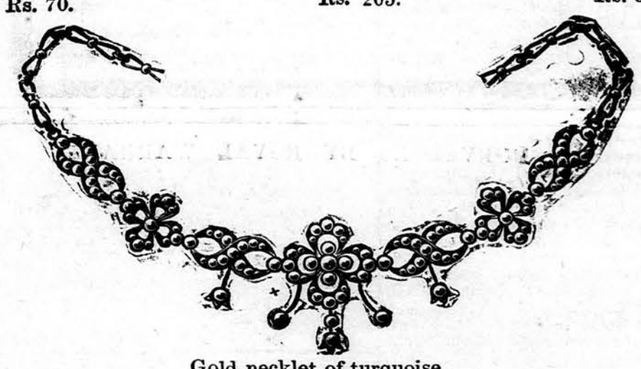
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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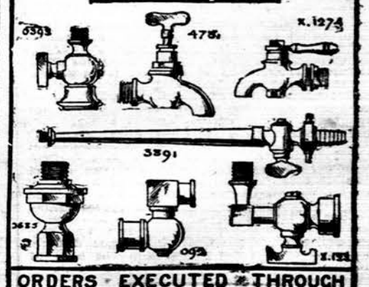

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